

INTERNATIONAL

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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Partly cloudy, temp. 70-80 (54-61). Tomorrow: mostly fair, temp. 70-80 (54-61). LONDON: Partly cloudy, temp. 70-80 (54-61). Tomorrow: mostly fair, temp. 70-80 (54-61). CHICAGO: Partly cloudy, temp. 70-80 (54-61). Tomorrow: mostly fair, temp. 70-80 (54-61). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy, temp. 70-80 (54-61). Tomorrow: mostly fair, temp. 70-80 (54-61). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2.

Austria	1.00	5	Libya	1.00	9	Poland	1.00
Belgium	1.00	6	Luxembourg	1.00	10	Portugal	1.00
Denmark	1.00	7	Morocco	1.00	11	Romania	1.00
France	1.00	8	Netherlands	1.00	12	Spain	1.00
Germany	1.00	9	Norway	1.00	13	Sweden	1.00
Greece	1.00	10	Switzerland	1.00	14	Switzerland	1.00
India	1.00	11	Turkey	1.00	15	Yugoslavia	1.00
Iran	1.00	12					
Italy	1.00	13					
Japan	1.00	14					
Lebanon	1.00	15					

27,260

Arabs Hijack 4 Jetliners



Hijacked El Al Boeing 707 at Heathrow Airport, London, where it landed after crew and passengers overcame the hijackers.

1. El Al crew and passengers foil attempt; Amsterdam-N.Y. jet lands at London
2. TWA Tel Aviv to N.Y. flight taken over after Frankfurt stop, flown to Mideast
3. Swissair, Zurich-N.Y., commandeered; hijackers say it's ransom for three held
4. Pan Am jumbo jet from Amsterdam to N.Y. lands at "too short" Beirut field

Israel Boycotting Mideast Peace Talks

JERUSALEM, Sept. 6 (AP).—Israel announced today it will not take part in the U.S.-initiated peace talks with Egypt and Jordan. The Israeli government said the talks are "a pre-emptive move" and that Israel cannot participate in them until the cease-fire is restored. The Israeli government also said it will not accept the U.S. proposal for a cease-fire and subsequent settlement "is still in effect."

The communiqué added that the cabinet had authorized its peace talks envoy, Yosef Tekoa, to inform Mr. Jarring of Jerusalem's decision. Mr. Tekoa will be returning to assume his post as chief of Israel's permanent mission at the UN, the communiqué added.

The communiqué said that "the Egyptian government has violated severely the 'standstill' cease-fire agreement and this violation is still continuing."

"Mediation preservation of the standstill cease-fire agreement is one of the central elements of the American peace initiative and the talks under the auspices of Ambassador Jarring."

Premier Golda Meir said in a radio interview today that she is not sure the cease-fire is restored. "It is clear," she said, "that we cannot be asked to keep the agreement when the other side violates it."

Asked what she expected the Americans to do, Mrs. Meir replied that Israel wants the Americans to exert more pressure to rectify the situation.

"But meanwhile we cannot see ourselves sitting down for talks under Dr. Jarring while the movement of missiles continues," she said.

The premier said that if Egypt and the Soviet Union genuinely desired peace, they would have kept the agreement.

LONDON, Sept. 6 (AP).—Arab guerrillas hijacked four jetliners today, getting away with three but being foiled on the fourth in which a gun battle resulted in the death of one air pirate. That plane landed at London's Heathrow Airport. One of the three which the commandos commandeered successfully to the Mideast was a Boeing-747 jumbo jet.

An El Al steward was seriously wounded, and one hijacker was killed on the airline's flight 219, from Tel Aviv to New York, while angry passengers beat and overpowered a girl companion armed with grenades.

One of the hijackers pulled the pin on a grenade but it did not explode, UPI reported.

The afternoon of aerial kidnapping began at 1205 GMT when the gunman and his grenade-wielding girlfriend tried to break into the pilot's cabin of flight 219 just five minutes after the Boeing-747 took off from Amsterdam, with 145 passengers and a crew of nine.

When the hijacking was foiled, the plane made an emergency stop at London.

The roll call of the other kidnapped jets—a record for a single afternoon, with 470 persons aboard the three planes—includes:

- Trans World Airlines Boeing-707 flight, Tel Aviv to New York, hijacked after a stop at Frankfurt, with 145 passengers and crew.
- A Swissair DC-8 flight, Zurich to New York, 155 passengers and crew—hijacked over France.
- A Pan-American Boeing-747 flight from Amsterdam to New York, 183 passengers and 18 crewmen, hijacked over England.

Another hijacking was reported—an El Al airliner off Cyprus—but the airline denied it took place.

The Pan Am jumbo eventually came down safely at Beirut, Lebanon, although airport officials at first tried to divert it elsewhere, saying the runways were not long enough for a Boeing-747.

Late tonight the aircraft was being refueled and apparently it would be permitted to take off for Cairo, at the demand of the four Arab hijackers reported aboard. No passengers were released.

The jumbo jet took off for an unknown destination early Monday after a three-hour refueling stop at Beirut, UPI reported.

For most of the day and night there was uncertainty where the TWA and Swissair planes had landed. But late tonight Swissair said its DC-8 had landed safely at an airport at Zerga, Jordan, about 15 miles northeast of Amman. Amman television said that the TWA plane also was there.

The television report described the site as a desert area suitable for emergency landings. Other reports said one of the TWA plane's tires had blown on landing.

As hijacking piled on hijacking, European airport security guards tightened security.

The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), a Marxist-leaning guerrilla group, claimed credit for all four hijackings, although some spokesmen earlier in the day had denied involvement in the seizure of the Pan Am jumbo.

The Swissair jet and its passengers reportedly will be held hostage for the return of three PFLP guerrillas held in Switzerland.

Unofficial reports said the Swiss government privately had agreed to release the three prisoners if Swiss lives were threatened.

There also were guerrilla hints tonight that they would seek the release by Britain of the woman hijacker captured in the attempt to seize the El Al airliner.

"It is now up to the British government to consider seriously its behavior toward the Popular Front heroes who are now being held in London," a PFLP spokesman said.

Witnesses gave this description of the attempt to hijack the El Al jet:

Above the Essex coast of England two young people—a man and a woman in their late 20s—were seen.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Marxist Likely President of Chile

By Juan de Onis

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 6 (NYT).—Dr. Salvador Allende, a Marxist, is widely expected to win the presidential election in Chile, which will be held on Sept. 21. The Chilean Constitution requires 50 percent of the popular vote for the direct election of a president.

Dr. Allende, a physician, takes office Nov. 4 succeeding President Eduardo Frei Montalva, who will be a first president freely elected to a non-Communist country on a Marxist-Leninist program.

Dr. Allende's victory came in an early election Friday that was a test of democratic voting in the Chilean tradition.

The official results announced today by the Ministry of the Interior gave Dr. Allende, 52, a 36.5 percent vote, a victory margin of 23,000 votes over Jorge Alessandri, 47, the candidate of the right.

Rodolfo Tomic Romero, the candidate of the Christian Democratic party, was a distant third. The official totals were:

Allende	1,075,615
Alessandri	1,036,273
Tomic	324,849

Dr. Allende's total represented, however, only 36.3 percent of the ballots, including blanks, and the Chilean Congress will have to decide between the first and second place finishers in a joint session Oct. 26. The Chilean Constitution requires 50 percent of the popular vote for the direct election of a president.

The consensus in political circles here is that Dr. Allende will likely be named by Congress. It is an unbroken tradition in Congress that the first-place finisher in the popular vote is elected.

Moreover, the Popular Unity coalition of left-wing parties that backed Dr. Allende, with the Chilean Communist party as the main organizing force, has 80 members in Congress, which is made up of 200 senators and deputies.

In addition, a large number of Christian Democratic congressmen are expected to vote for Dr. Allende, making his succession in November appear certain.

The election results, and the prospect that Chile may come under a government committed to drastic economic and social changes, were cheered early yesterday at a huge demonstration on the scale of New Year's Eve in Times Square.

Thousands of people, mainly young men and women, but also women carrying small children on their shoulders, jammed the central Alameda Bernardo O'Higgins and heard Dr. Allende claim victory from the balcony of the headquarters of the Chilean Student Federation.

Dr. Allende, running for president for the fourth time since 1963, promised to carry out the program of the coalition, which calls for rebuilding Chilean society on a Marxist-Leninist model.

Among the first measures Dr. Allende has pledged to carry out are re-establishment of diplomatic relations with Cuba and full nationalization of all basic industries, banks and communications systems.

"I come without pride or a spirit of vengeance," said Dr. Allende. (Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)



Salvador Allende, leader in Chile presidential vote.

Israeli Planes, Tanks Attack Guerrilla Bases in Lebanon

BEIRUT, Sept. 6 (UPI).—Invading Israeli troops returned to Israeli-occupied territory today after the biggest attack on Lebanon in three months.

[From Amman, Reuters reported that Jordanian military authorities could not confirm reports to night that Israeli paratroopers landed in the northern provinces of Irbid and at Jarash, 30 miles north of Amman.]

"We have no confirmation of these reports," an officer at military headquarters said.

Beirut military spokesmen said that armored troops with air cover attacked the Arkoub area on the slopes of Mount Hermon about 45 miles southeast of Beirut.

The invaders crossed from the occupied Golan Heights of Syria Friday night and withdrew at 10 a.m. today, they said.

There were no new casualty figures. Last night, Beirut Radio said that two civilians had been killed. Palestinian guerrillas said that they had lost 13 men dead in a 36-hour-long battle with the Israelis.

The Arkoub, a rough, hilly upland with scattered villages, is known to be a guerrilla base area from which operations are launched against Israel. It is also used as a storage and rest region.

Reports from the south said that Israeli aircraft strafed the entire area yesterday while armored units entered the villages in a search for arms and suspects.

A Beirut statement said that Lebanese artillery pounded Israeli troops as they advanced to a spot east of Rachaya el-Fukhar, which is about four miles from the Golan Heights line. The Lebanese destroyed an enemy half-track and disabled a tank, the statement said.

Today, the Lebanese said that the Israelis resumed their advance in the Rachaya el-Fukhar area. Soon afterward, they announced their withdrawal.

Heaviest Since May

The attack was the heaviest since May 12 when the Israelis launched a 20-hour, air-backed armored commando crossing in the Arkoub area. Lebanese spokesmen at the time said that six soldiers and two civilians were killed and 17 soldiers wounded. The guerrillas announced 19 dead.

Since the Aug. 7 Middle East cease-fire, Southern Lebanon has become one of the hottest spots on the true lines. There has been no action at the Suez Canal and internal troubles in Jordan have kept the Jordan River line quiet.

However, there have been regular reports of guerrilla action and reprisals in the south of Lebanon. Last week, Interior Minister Kamal (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

U.S. Asks Aid Givers to End Tie-Ins to Use of Their Goods

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (NYT).—The United States, in a major policy innovation, is prepared to end the 11-year-old requirement that all foreign aid be spent on American goods.

The new policy will be adopted by the U.S. Congress in a major vote this week. It will allow aid-giving nations to use their own goods and services for aid projects.

The U.S. representative to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Mr. Van Dyke, said that the U.S. government expects some "short-term" adverse effects on the balance of payments from "un-tying" of aid, but he expressed confidence that in the longer run U.S. business would be competitive and would get a good share of the global aid-generated business.

The new policy would apply only to development loans—not to such programs as "food for peace," technical assistance or Export-Import Bank loans. Mr. Van Dyke estimated that U.S. exporting industries would stand to lose up to about \$1 billion a year of presently guaranteed business, but would be able to bid on about \$1 billion of business generated by other countries' aid programs.

Mr. Van Dyke said the three important aid-giving countries that have expressed the most reluctance so far about "un-tying" aid are Canada, France and Japan. He expressed hope that some or all of them would accept the new policy.

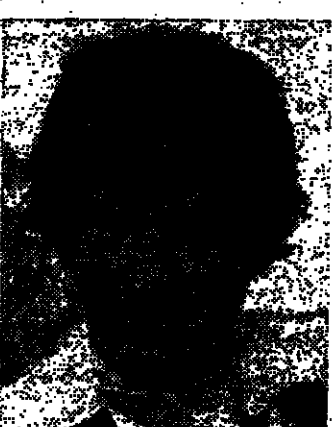
The policy was adopted in 1959, in Tokyo.

Killed at Track, Rindt Still Could Win Racing Title

MONZA, Italy, Sept. 6.—Jochen Rindt, who was on the verge of winning his first world drivers' championship, was killed yesterday when his car crashed during a trial run for today's Italian Grand Prix.

His Lotus Ford had struck the guard rail on a curve, lost a wheel, smashed into the wall again and bounced several times. He was pronounced dead at the track infirmary.

Rindt, 28, could now be the first man to win the drivers' title posthumously, as he had a 20-point lead before today's race.



Jochen Rindt. Italian race. One more victory would have clinched the title for the Austrian.

Jordan Pulls Army From Amman

AMMAN, Sept. 6 (UPI).—King Hussein's government ordered the army to pull back from Amman yesterday and guerrilla leaders told their men to stand down after a night of heavy fighting.

It was the first major step toward peace since fighting began last Tuesday after an assassination attempt on the Jordanian monarch.

Palestinian guerrillas toured Amman with loudspeakers today, assuring the population that it was safe to return to their jobs and send their children back to school. Guerrillas removed barricades of stones, tires and barbed wire from the strong points and the streets filled with normal Sunday traffic.

There was sporadic shooting for 30 minutes in one area of Amman soon after noon, but neither guerrillas nor authorities commented on it and there were no immediate reports of its cause.

Most Palestinians and Jordanians were listening to the Cairo radio for news of the Arab League council meeting, called into session to discuss means of restoring peace to Jordan.

Despite the calm in the capital today, official sources reported minor incidents in the hill town of Kerak above the Dead Sea and confirmed that there had been clashes yesterday in the garrison town of Zarqa, northeast of Amman.

There was no immediate confirmation here of a report from the Soviet Union that it had made it plain it will not use its influence to help King Hussein deal with Iraq, Western diplomatic sources say. Story on Page 2.

An el-Fatah spokesman in Beirut said 35 fedayeen had been killed or wounded in fighting with Jordanian troops today in the southern town of Maan, 60 miles north of Amman.

The four-day crisis in Amman came to a climax late Friday night when bitter fighting spread through Amman. Guerrilla sources said artillery, mortars and machine guns were used in five hours of clashes that lasted until 4 a.m. yesterday.

The Amman radio then announced that the government had instructed the chief of staff to "take the necessary measures for the withdrawal of military units from the outskirts of Amman to their training centers."

The decision was made to "end the military presence near the city and the continuance of armed men inside the city and to end the state of tension in Amman," the radio said.

The withdrawal of the Jordanian Army from Amman and its outskirts was a major demand of the guerrillas. They said they would not leave their strongholds or start peace talks until the army left the city.

Several hours later the central committee of Palestinian guerrilla organizations called on guerrillas to end their military presence inside and outside Amman, to remove all street barricades, and suspend movement of armed guerrilla vehicles.

The statement, which the official Amman radio broadcast, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Passengers from the hijacked El Al plane being checked by police after the airliner landed at London airport.

Russia Ignores King's Appeal

Hussein on His Own Against Iraq

By Stephens Broening

PARIS, Sept. 6 (AP).—The Soviet Union has made it plain that it will not use its influence to help King Hussein in his dispute with Iraq over the Palestinian guerrillas, Western diplomatic sources said today.

As a result, the sources said, Hussein is under pressure to seek the best arrangement he can on his own with Iraq, which is threatening to use force to protect the guerrillas in their conflict with the king.

A joint attack by Iraq and the guerrillas, the sources said, would make Hussein's position extremely precarious.

Iraq has at least 12,000 troops in Jordan, and some Western estimates put the strength of Iraqi forces there at as much as 18,000 men. Iraq depends almost exclusively on the Russians for its arms supplies.

The king tried to enlist Soviet support last week after Iraq's ultimatum to Jordan to leave the guerrillas alone or face Iraqi intervention.

Although Hussein addressed his appeal to the ambassadors of all the Big Four powers—the Soviet Union, the United States, France and Britain—only Soviet backing was considered essential.

Moral Support

Sources said the Russians were the only ones in a position to counsel Iraq to moderation. The sources assessed French and British influence with Iraq as marginal, and pointed out that the United States does not even have diplomatic relations with Baghdad. It is understood that France and Britain have offered Hussein their moral support and that a similar reply was being prepared by the United States.

There seems to have been no question of Hussein's asking for outside military aid. Instead, he apparently hoped Russia would take the lead in concerting diplomatic pressure on Baghdad to ease the crisis, the sources added. Yet, in consultations among diplomats in Amman, Moscow, Paris, London, New York and Washington, it became clear that Russia was unwilling to exert its influence, the informants said.

With hostile Arab guerrillas forces at his back in Jordan, Hussein is now having to talk it out with Iraq under what sources described as less than ideal conditions.

Middle East specialists said they were not surprised by the Russian failure to act. They said it conformed with Soviet policy to maintain instability in the region.

However, one specialist wondered, "How much instability can the Soviets permit?"

U.S. 'Disappointed' by Israel; Hopeful Talks Will Resume

By Ronald Koven

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (WP).—U.S. officials cautioned today against regarding the Middle East peace talks as hopeless now that Israel has decided against participating in them until "the original situation" is restored at the Suez Canal.

The officials said they were disappointed at the Israeli decision, but chose to view it as just a delay to the resumption of talks. Indications were that the United States will undertake a major diplomatic effort to get the talks going among the various foreign ministers when they gather in New York for the United Nations General Assembly session on Sept. 15.

Nothing should be considered irreparable at least until then, Washington officials stressed. The 90-day cease-fire period would then be a week short of the halfway mark.

At the Western White House in San Clemente, Calif., press spokesman Ron Ziegler said the Israeli decision would "apparently... mean some delay—we are hopeful that the talks will start soon. We will continue to make every effort to work out these problems."

Two Aspects Noted

Nothing that there are two aspects to the U.S.-sponsored agreement, the cease-fire and the military standstill in the Suez Canal area, he said, "We believe both sides should abide by both of them."

Diplomatic observers noted that the Israeli move seemed to step up the pressure on Washington to get the Egyptians and the Russians to withdraw the Soviet anti-aircraft missiles introduced into the standstill zone at the Suez Canal since the cease-fire went into effect Aug. 7.

U.S. officials said they considered their efforts to "rectify" the violations of the standstill to be a "continuing matter." State Department spokesman Robert McCloskey said on Friday that U.S. diplomats were "seeking rectification" in Moscow and Cairo, but he refused to be drawn out on what was meant by "rectification."

In the way, yesterday's Israeli government communiqué was no more explicit on that point than the ambiguous American statements have been. The Israelis said, "So long as the cease-fire standstill agreement is not observed in its entirety, and the original situation restored, Israel will not be able to take part in these talks."

Israeli Reply

The Israelis themselves have answered Egyptian accusations of violating the standstill by saying that they were only performing "maintenance" on Israeli fortifications.

This seems to open the way for loopholes in what constitutes restoring the "original situation" on the Egyptian-held side of the canal.

Israeli sources said they expected Washington to continue pressing the Russians to stop the Egyptians and that the key question seemed to be how actively the Americans would pursue the matter.

Israel directly accused the Egyptians of violating the agreement. But, it was noted that the Israelis seemed to be following the American lead in refraining from accusing the Russians of any violation.

The Israeli communiqué also authorized the Israeli peace-talk representative, Ambassador Yosef Tekoa, to return to New York and to inform UN peace negotiators.

President Charles Helou today instructed his ambassador in Washington, Najat Kabbani, to pursue Lebanon's complaint against Israel, which led to a session of the UN Security Council late yesterday.

The council voted unanimously with the United States alone abstaining, for a resolution demanding Israel's withdrawal from Lebanese territory.

Israeli Deputy Ambassador Shabtai Rosenne described the intrusion as a "minor patrolling incident" and said that the Israelis had already withdrawn their troops from Lebanese territory.

Explaining his abstention, U.S. Ambassador William Bufum said that the resolution was not only passing judgment on the principle that Israeli troops should be withdrawn but on whether the statements of Lebanon and Israel were authentic.

Egypt 'Expected' Israeli Balk, Fears Attack on Rocket Sites

CAIRO, Sept. 6 (UPI).—Israel's decision to withdraw from peace talks under the recent American peace initiative came as no surprise to the Egyptian government, officials here today said.

"Israel has been squirming since the United States pressured it into talks," one official said. "They have been looking for ways to halt any progress in negotiations and this came as no surprise."

Other officials viewed the Israeli announcement as another step toward what they say will be a pre-emptive military strike against Egyptian missile batteries near the Suez Canal.

Egypt officials have viewed repeated Israeli charges of Arab cease-fire violations as a pretext for halting the talks.

Although officials publicly expressed the official attitude on the Israeli decision, many privately said that they were surprised that Israel had gone so far.

These officials said that it was still unclear if Israel meant to torpedo the peace initiative or whether it was a ploy to press the United States for greater support.

To each Israeli violation charge, Egypt has replied that it was a Tel Aviv trick to halt the talks. Cairo, which has also accused Israel of violating the cease-fire, said that Israel was not interested in peace but was still following expansionist aims.

Increasing numbers of government officials said that they feared an Israeli aerial strike against Egyptian missile batteries. The semi-official newspaper, Al-Ahram, said today that the United States was supplying Israel with air-ground missiles to do the job.

Donald Bergus, chief U.S. diplomatic representative here, will fly to Washington Tuesday to present the Cairo assessment of the situation to Washington.

Egypt told the United States yesterday that it was not building new missile emplacements along the Suez Canal, merely moving existing ones for protection from possible Israeli attacks.

A memorandum was issued by the Cairo Foreign Ministry in reply to a U.S. State Department statement on Sept. 3 charging that Egypt had violated the 90-day standstill agreement.

The document, according to diplomatic sources at the United Nations, pointed out that Israeli charges of Egyptian violations were part of Israel's "maneuvers" aimed at starting serious and substantive talks with Gamal Abdel Nasser, the UN peace mediator.

Russia Accuses Israel

MOSCOW, Sept. 6 (UPI).—The Soviet press today described Israel's charges that Egypt has been violating the cease-fire as a "provocative trick."

The Soviet Union has not yet replied to U.S. statements on the violations conveyed to the Soviet Foreign Ministry last week by Ambassador Jacob D. Beam. But the Soviet Army newspaper said that the Israeli complaints were made completely without proof.

Simultaneously, the Communist party newspaper, Pravda, said that "a provocative trick has been put into play," and blamed the United States for "yielding to Tel Aviv's importunities," which led the State Department to confirm these Israeli provocative concoctions.

They did not say when the expulsion began but a partial list included 247 Britons, 120 Italians, 61 Australians, 25 Lebanese, 22 Jordanians, 12 Pakistanis, 12 Indians, eight Maltese, six French, six Sudanese, four Americans and three Hungarians.

The ouster was part of Col. Kafafy's policy of reducing foreign influence in Libya, the papers said. In July, Libya seized the property of the country's 25,000-member Italian community.

Jordan Army Quits Amman

(Continued from Page 1) ficial Amman radio interrupted its programs to broadcast, said the Palestine Armed Struggle Command would be responsible for security of citizens and property.

The guerrilla chiefs said they expected the authorities to carry out what they have announced regarding the removal of Jordan Army forces from the capital, so that the armed forces and the resistance can take up positions side by side.

Political sources said the withdrawal was the first real de-escalation in the crisis and raised hopes that there could be full discussions between the guerrillas and authorities to re-establish the peace agreement that followed heavy fighting last June.

Since the assassination attempt, when armed men shot up Hussein's motorcade as he drove to Amman airport, the capital has lived like a city under siege. Roads have been deserted and schools and businesses closed. Guests in the city's luxury Intercontinental Hotel spent Friday night in the basement as guns pounded in the darkness.

Yesterday's al-Fatah newspaper said: "The authorities want calm and stability to return to the country that the people may enjoy a normal way of life. We say exactly the same."

"But the army has to withdraw from all parts of the city and its surroundings and the traitors and those who ordered artillery fire on the citizens must be brought to trial."

Commenting on the statement by the Palestinian central committee, Premier Abdel Mo'men Rifai said: "National awareness will succeed in uniting our ranks and restoring order."

Arab League Makes Appeal

CAIRO, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—The Arab League council, called into emergency session to discuss the situation in Amman, appealed today to the Jordanian authorities and the Palestinian commandos to cease armed clashes immediately.

The decision was announced after a final session of the 14-member council, which met here last night after a week of clashes reported to have caused some 200 casualties in Amman.

The council also decided to reactivate this time under Arab League auspices a four-nation committee that helped resolve similar Jordanian-commando clashes last June.

The urgent session of the council was requested by the Palestine Liberation Organization, whose representatives took part in the discussions here and joined with Jordanian and Arab League representatives in a committee that drafted the final resolutions.

The four-nation mediation committee from Egypt, Libya, Sudan and Algeria was first set up by a summit of "front-line" countries in Tripoli June 23.

An Arab League statement said the four-nation committee would now be joined by a League representative and that it would start its work as of today. Its brief would be to study practical measures to resolve the Jordanian-Palestinian differences and it would work in close touch with the League's secretariat.

Libya Bails Aid

CAIRO, Sept. 6 (UPI).—The Libyan government decided yesterday to stop all financial assistance to Jordan "because this assistance is not being used for its intended purpose," the Middle East News Agency reported from Tripoli.

An official government spokesman, quoted by the agency, said the Libyan government was "looking with sorrow at the existing conflict and the continued fighting between the Jordanian authorities and the Palestinian guerrillas."

Libya, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and other oil-rich Persian Gulf sheikhdoms have been contributing to Jordan and Egypt since their defeat in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. Libya's share of the \$24-million Arab contribution to Jordan and Egypt is \$72 million.



CAIRO CONFERENCE—Arab League Secretary General Abdel Khalek Hassassou (left) confers with Abdel Salam el-Samarawi of Iraq, president of the emergency session of the Arab League, in Cairo to discuss the Jordanian-Palestinian guerrilla crisis.

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Arabs Hijack Four Jets But Bid on El Al Craft Fails

(Continued from Page 1) mid-20s—jumped to their feet and tried to force their way into the pilot's cabin. The man waved a pistol. The girl brandished hand grenades. An El Al steward, armed, jumped the man. In the gun duel, bullets stung in the pressurized plane.

Then passengers jumped the girl. They pounded her with their fists. They pulled at her. A passenger reportedly held the girl's arms to try to keep her from arming the grenades.

By sheer weight and numbers, the enraged passengers bore the girl down, sat on her and bound her arms and legs with neckties.

It was later reported the woman hijacker suffered several broken ribs.

The steward, blood streaming down his head, reportedly staggered down the aisle. He was identified as Shlomo Vider and, according to some reports, actually was a security agent, working as a steward.

The male hijacker slumped to the floor, fatally wounded. The pilot, by sharp banks of the jet, had sought to throw the hijackers off balance, perhaps a routine worked out by El Al security. El Al jets reportedly carry two armed guards on all flights.

When the sound of battle died and the pilot announced an emergency landing at London, the passengers began to sing Israeli folk songs. Mrs. Florence Morton-Kraser, of Cleveland, said she sat just behind the would-be hijackers. "They were about 24 or 25 years old. One of them was a girl and she was very attractive with long black hair."

The Ohio woman said the girl had two hand grenades. "The man began to make animal noises and rushed toward the control cabin," she said. "The rest of the people in the aircraft were hampered by the food wagon."

She said some of the passengers heard five shots, others seven or eight.

"A young American passenger in the first-class compartment jumped up and grabbed the girl by the wrists and threw her to the floor," she said. "He was really brave."

After the plane made a bumpy landing at London's Heathrow Airport, police removed the body of the hijacker and put the wounded into ambulances. Then the passengers crowded down the steps singing and clapping their hands.

El Al readied a standby crew to fly the passengers on to New York.

A spokesman in Amman said the hijackers of the TWA jet would hold a press conference "somewhere in Jordan" tomorrow morning.

FFLP statement said the hijacking of the TWA plane was part of the organization's war against U.S. interests throughout the world in retaliation against America's support of Israel.

The hijacking is also in line with FFLP's bid to sabotage the current American sponsored efforts to bring about a peaceful settlement in the Middle East, the statement said.

It described the U.S. efforts as "a plot to liquidate the Palestine revolution."

No Decision by Swiss

BERN, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—The Swiss Cabinet ended a six-hour special meeting here tonight to discuss the hijacking of a Swissair DC-8, but took no decisions, a government spokesman said.

Swiss Chancellor Karl Huber said Cabinet ministers had responded with indignation to the hijacking.

The cabinet will meet again tomorrow morning, an official spokesman said.

Arabs Hijack Four Jets But Bid on El Al Craft Fails

(Continued from Page 1) mid-20s—jumped to their feet and tried to force their way into the pilot's cabin. The man waved a pistol. The girl brandished hand grenades. An El Al steward, armed, jumped the man. In the gun duel, bullets stung in the pressurized plane.

Then passengers jumped the girl. They pounded her with their fists. They pulled at her. A passenger reportedly held the girl's arms to try to keep her from arming the grenades.

By sheer weight and numbers, the enraged passengers bore the girl down, sat on her and bound her arms and legs with neckties.

It was later reported the woman hijacker suffered several broken ribs.

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Cambodia Incursion Credited Suddenly, a Virtual All Quiet On the Front Around Saigon

By James P. Sterba

SAIGON, Sept. 6 (NYT).—With fighting at a low level, senior American here are standing by their assessments that the allied thrust into Cambodia four months ago severely weakened Hanoi's ability to wage anything more than token warfare in the southern half of South Vietnam for the rest of this year.

These Americans, both military and civilian officials, base their assessments on the allied disruption of North Vietnam's administrative and supply network in Cambodia during May and June.

They say that, coming as it did after an intensive year of upgrading South Vietnamese regular and local army units and of pushing government control deeper into the countryside than at any time in the last decade, the cross-border operation ensures the continued withdrawal of U.S. forces from the Saigon area without serious setbacks.

While the balance of forces remains unchanged in the northern provinces, it has been radically altered in the south by the Cambodian venture. In military region III—the 11 provinces around Saigon, where 35 percent of the U.S. manpower in South Vietnam is concentrated—there has not been a ground clash of any consequence since April.

Communist Hiding

Before the Cambodian operations, allied main forces were confronted with three North Vietnamese Army divisions along the border, plus an array of independent North Vietnamese and Viet Cong regiments and battalions within the region. Now, most North Vietnamese divisions are in Cambodia, against Cambodia and South Vietnamese forces.

Directives from Hanoi, even before the Cambodian operations, called on its forces to revert to a creeping advance from main-line warfare and back to an early phase of guerrilla warfare designed to erode government gains in the last two years. Thus, some officials see a decrease in main-force confrontation as a result of both area weakness and enemy design.

Little Success

There is little measurable evidence that the guerrilla strategy making progress.

"What we find is that incidents of terrorism, kidnappings, attempts at recruiting and so forth—kinds of things that they should be doing to reassert themselves—have stayed about the same here since one leading U.S. pacification adviser.

"One of our problems is that we measure in violence. And, of course, it is the things we do measure that worry us."

Even if the Communists concentrate their efforts in a form of silent insurgency, most official forecasters see problems for the in the southern half of the country because of the gains made by the government.

After the Communists, 1968 offensive, nearly half the population in military region III was firmly under Viet Cong control. As of mid-August this year, according to pacification indices, there were no totally controlled Viet Cong villages left in the region. Out of 393, only 31 are rated contested.

Incidents Rare

Officials, proudly note that large percentages of the region are now populated by live in hamlets and villages in which Viet Cong incidents are rare.

"How the other side could be allowed this to happen is beyond me," one adviser said. "There's hell of a lot of peace out there which is all the peasants can about anyway. What you have a situation where, more and more, the Viet Cong are the disturbers of the peace."

This is the reverse of the situation two or three years ago, when Saigon government forces, while Viet Cong-controlled areas were the disturbers of the peace.

The relationship of Cambodia to this equation, officials say, is obvious. The longer Hanoi is coupled there, the more the Viet Cong has to build up and stabilize its control on this side of the border.

Cambodia falls to the Communists, what then? No one here likes to contemplate that question.

Third Thrust At Cambodian Town Futile

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 6 (UPI).—Viet Cong guerrillas early today launched their third attack in three days on Srang, 30 miles south of Phnom Penh, but the Cambodian defenders repulsed it, a military spokesman said.

Cambodian air strikes were called in to support the ground troops in turning back the attack, according to the spokesman. No casualties from either side were announced.

Delayed reports said Cambodian troops near Tram Khar, 24 miles south of the capital, engaged a Viet Cong force of unknown size last night.

A body count put the Viet Cong dead in the clash at 35. Several other dead and wounded Viet Cong were carried off by their comrades. The Cambodians said their loss was three dead and four wounded.

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Top School Officials in South Quitting Over Desegregation

By James T. Wooten

ATLANTA, Sept. 6 (NYT).—At least 200 school superintendents in the Deep South have vacated their posts in the past two years, and state education officials are blaming desegregation pressures for most of the departures.

Bomb Rocks Building That Holds Manson

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 6 (UPI).—A bomb exploded on the sixth floor of the Hall of Justice adjacent to the district attorney's office early yesterday, blowing out a concrete wall and causing extensive flooding but no injuries. Charles Manson, a defendant in the Tate murder trial, is in the jail that occupies the building's upper stories.

The blast, which tore through plumbing and a six-inch water main, spewed water from the sixth to the first floors of the building. The sheriff's office said the bomb had been placed outside a restroom next to the office of District Attorney Evelle J. Younger. Fire officials estimated damage at up to \$100,000.

A jail official said, "The blast awakened all the prisoners. They are housed on the tenth to 14th floors of the 15-story structure."

District Attorney Younger said a man phoned the county offices two minutes after the blast to warn that an explosion would occur within three minutes. Mr. Younger said he did not know whether whoever planted the bomb mis-timed it or whether the call was coincidental.

A deputy whose office is on the second floor said that when the bomb went off at 12:55 a.m. "we all ran out of our office with our pistols drawn."

Prosecutor Shifted
The chief prosecutor in the Tate trial was removed from the case Friday, ostensibly because the 32-year-old trial is lasting longer than expected.

District Attorney Younger said the services of Aaron Swartz were required as head of the district attorney's trial section.

It was believed, however, that Mr. Swartz's superiors were unhappy with news stories recently quoting the prosecutor as having described defendant Susan Atkins as "a better actress than Sarah Bernhardt" and with an interview he allegedly gave the Rolling Stone magazine.

Mr. Younger reportedly ordered both Mr. Swartz and his fellow prosecutor, Vincent T. Bugliosi, not to make any public statements about the case.

Mr. Swartz has been replaced by Donald Musich, a graduate of the University of Notre Dame and De Paul Law School.

Witness on Manson
In another development, a youth who says he saw Manson carrying the gun used to shoot Jay Sebring was judged competent Friday to testify in the Tate trial, even though he is undergoing psychiatric tests.

The prosecution called Michael Hendricks, 18, to testify that he saw Manson holding a 22-caliber long-barreled revolver at the Spahn ranch.

The defense objected, pointing out that he is undergoing a 90-day observation at a state hospital, where he was sent by the California Youth Authority. However, the presence of the jury, Superior Court Judge Charles E. Older ruled that the youth was capable of testifying.

6 Near-Hits Daily In U.S. Aviation

TORONTO, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—An average of six near-miss collisions are reported every day in air corridors over the United States, according to the U.S. Air Force.

Calling for better air traffic control systems, Air Force Secretary Robert Seamans told an international air show here that more than 3,000 flights in the Chicago, Washington and New York areas were delayed every month because of inadequate control facilities.

He suggested that one answer to overburdened airport facilities lay in developing aircraft capable of short or vertical takeoffs and landings.

THE CROYDON

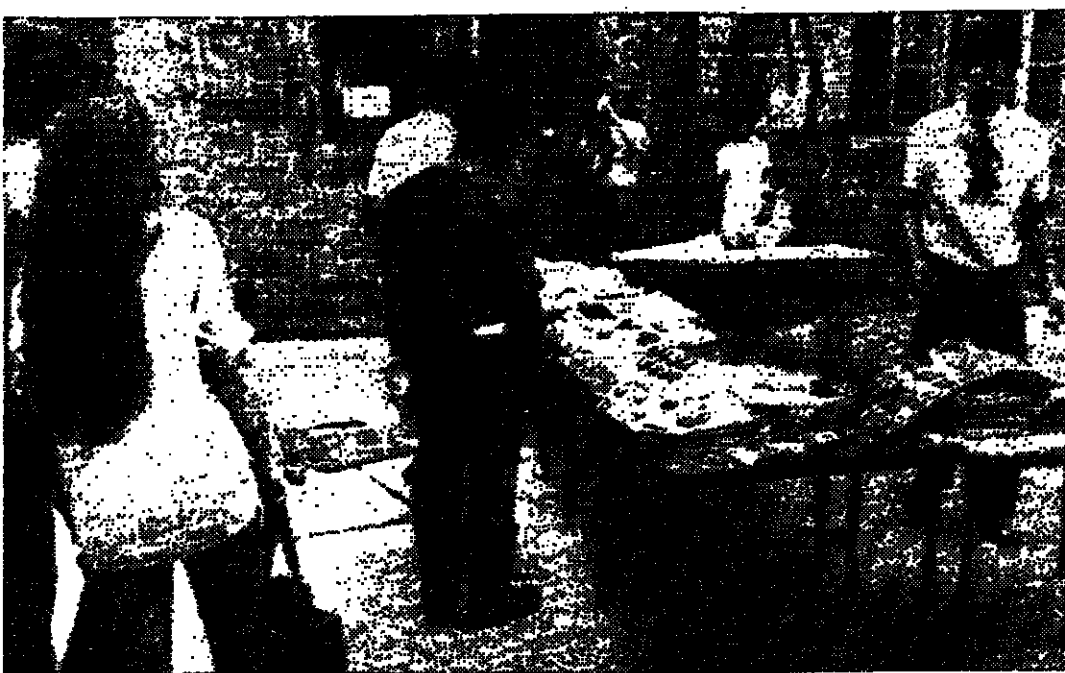
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PANTHERS GATHER—A long table covered with pamphlets was set up in a Philadelphia churchyard as participants registered for a Black Panther-sponsored convention held this weekend at Temple University after clearing legal hurdles.

Get Guns, Panthers Urged: 'Only Good Pigs Are Dead'

By Bernard Nossiter

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6 (UPI).—Nearly 5,000 cheering and whistling persons, mostly young and mostly black, were exhorted to get guns and kill authorities because they have "forfeited all claims" on humanity.

This was the keynote as the Black Panthers opened their "Revolutionary People's Constitutional Convention" yesterday in a city already troubled by shootings between blacks and police.

Despite the inflamed rhetoric, the opening day was surprisingly peaceful. The police, embittered over last weekend's killing of one officer and the wounding of six others, have adopted a low profile. No uniforms were visible around the convention hall on the Temple University campus or the nearby church where delegates are registering, although a few plainclothesmen trying to look like the "revolutionaries" were on hand.

The Panthers in turn are frisking everyone for weapons and drugs. The establishment of this city, where the U.S. Declaration of Independence and Constitution were drafted in the late 18th century, has tried to avoid confrontation.

Bottle Throwing
[However, shouting Negro militants threw bottles and surged around police cars after last night's Panther rally, Reuters reported. About 300 people ran through the streets of the black ghetto, cheered by most bystanders. No arrests or injuries were reported.]

On Friday, federal Judge John Pulliam issued an injunction prohibiting police from interfering with the constitutional rights of the Panthers and four other militant groups.

Moreover, leaders of the business community put public and private pressure on local politicians who had considered cancelling the convention.

Withstanding the Heat
In South Carolina and Mississippi, there is no precise accounting of the turnover rate, but estimates from school officials in those states indicate that about 25 men have resigned in each state in the last two years, a considerably lower pace than in the other states. There are 150 districts in Mississippi and 93 in South Carolina.

"I think it's because Mississippi has been on the hot seat for so long, the superintendents who were going to resign resigned a long time ago and those who could stand the heat are still around," said Mercer Miller, an assistant superintendent in Gulfport, Miss.

The lower percentages in South Carolina, described as "only negligible beyond normal turnover" by one state official, could be a reflection of the notable lack of desegregation pressures on that state until the last year.

"We've been hurt by the loss of a lot of good, solid experienced people," Mr. Dunn said. "But here in Louisiana, at least, we've been able to fill the gap pretty well."

Taking Refuge on Campus
Georgia's state superintendent, Jack P. Nix, is not as confident. "The thing that concerns me," Mr. Nix said recently, "is the retention of good school administrators throughout our state. That is the real problem."

The superintendents who resigned have taken refuge on college and university campuses, consulting concerns and in a variety of other endeavors, including stock brokerage.

Regardless of their persuasion on the issue of segregation versus integration, most Southerners involved in public education seem to agree that superintendents have indeed found themselves frequently caught between their consciences and their communities or the federal government.

So intense was that pressure for one superintendent in Mississippi that, last year, he chose to end his career, not by resigning, but by suicide.

Meany Says Labor Seeks More 'Pie'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, said U.S. workers will fight at the bargaining table for big pay increases.

He declared in a statement prepared for Labor Day, tomorrow, that American workers are angry over President Nixon's economic policies, which he said benefit big business but take away jobs and cut paychecks.

"The only answer to maldistribution of the wealth American workers help create," Mr. Meany said, "is to give workers a bigger share of the pie. And, in a single sentence, that's what organized workers are going to be seeking in collective bargaining this year—a bigger share of the pie."

U.S. Investigating NAACP Complaint

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (UPI).—The U.S. Office of Education is investigating the alleged transfer of 800 textbooks from a Mississippi public school to an all-white private school.

A spokesman said Friday that a civil rights group charged that the Jackson, Miss., school system gave the books to the new Woodland Hills Academy.

The Justice Department said that it planned no immediate action in the case but noted that the NAACP in Jackson was preparing action to block the transfer.

Mrs. Johnson in 1967.

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Young Bids Blacks Use Ballot Power

By Thomas A. Johnson

ATLANTA, Sept. 6 (NYT).—Declaring that black people "are moving toward a new unity," the National Urban League's executive director, Whitney M. Young Jr., urged delegates to the International Congress of African People yesterday to "put the cause of our people ahead of any [political] party" and to be "relatively independent" in voting patterns.

"Political action is for the black today our most powerful immediate weapon," he said, and added that "it requires major organization and planning before and after elections."

The principal speaker on the third day of a five-day meeting at Atlanta University, Mr. Young noted that because of the minority status of black Americans, it would be necessary to "seek out and form coalitions with other varied interest groups."

Although black Americans predominate among the more than 2,000 mostly youthful delegates crowding the downtown hotels and swarming over the university's five campuses, there are scores of delegates from African countries, the Caribbean, South America and Australia.

Mr. Young took note of the congress's international flavor when he said: "We, as black people in America, in the United Nations, are in a unique position to use the instrument to effectively achieve power. Here, unlike firepower and economic power, our mere numbers represent a potential and a force to be reckoned with, whether in the United Nations or in the strategic urban areas of America."

While much of the congress rhetoric calls for a minimum of contact with whites, Mr. Young emphasized in his speech that his own commitment was to a racially integrated society.

On Friday, the more than 1,700 delegates were urged to create a world African party. The proposal was made by Inamu Baraka, the poet-playwright also known as LeRoi Jones, who has emerged, along with Haywood Henry, its principal organizer, as a key strategist in this quiet, orderly conference.

Mr. Henry is a 27-year-old lecturer in black studies at both Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "We are controlled largely by the ideas of our oppressors," Mr. Jones said in one of 11 workshop sessions being conducted throughout the conference. "The political party must build alternative systems, values, institutions that will move and raise us. How we build alternative forms is what this congress is about."

He suggested that local community organizing is the base for creating and developing "an international pan-Africanist party capable of dealing not only with the international problems of Africans by means of international alliances and international exchanges of information and resources but also a party able to function on the smallest level."

7 Slain in Canada; Hunt On for Killer And Boy Hostage

CRESTON, British Columbia, Sept. 6 (AP).—The Royal Canadian Mounted Police searched rugged hills near the Canadian-U.S. border today for a gunman who killed seven members of two farm families, butchered the bodies and apparently took a 7-year-old boy hostage.

The victims were slain early yesterday with a 7-mm Mauser rifle, the police said. Most then were mutilated with a knife. One terrified young girl raced to a neighbor's house and described the slaying of her mother and sister, the police said.

Most of the 200 residents of the West Creston rural area where the slayings occurred fled to homes of friends in Creston, across the Kootenay River in southeastern British Columbia. The residents who remained are heavily armed, the police said.

The police issued a statement saying they were searching for Dale Merle Nelson, about 30, resident of the West Creston area. Fifty heavily armed policemen searched an area 18 miles west of Creston where a car believed to have been driven by the killer was found in a ditch.

Predicting Hard Battle

Bayh Sees 55 Senate Votes To Abolish Electoral College

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP).—Sen. Birch Bayh, D., Ind., said yesterday that there now were 55 to 60 solid Senate votes for a constitutional amendment providing for the election of the President by direct popular vote.

Although this is short of the required two-thirds majority, Sen. Bayh said that there was a possibility of getting the votes of as many as 75 of the 100 senators.

The proposed amendment, approved by the House a year ago by a 330-70 vote, will be the third order of business when the Senate returns on Tuesday from its Labor Day recess.

"I think we are going to have a very hard-fought battle, and it could be lengthy. But in the end, I think we are going to pass it," said Sen. Bayh, chief Senate sponsor of the direct election proposal.

Opponents plan to offer several substitute proposals. But Sen. Bayh told a news conference that he expected that they would be rejected.

If it appears, after about two weeks of debate, that filibuster is being used, Sen. Bayh said, an attempt may be made to invoke cloture.

A two-thirds majority is required to put the rule into effect. If this move failed by a substantial margin, Senate leaders might lay the proposed amendment aside because of the pressure of other legislation.

However, Sen. Bayh said that he intended to do everything he could to get an "up-or-down" vote on the amendment.

He said that he had talked with the majority leader, Sen. Mike Mansfield, D. Mont., and that Sen. Mansfield indicated that the Senate might go on a two-shift schedule, working on electoral reform in the daytime and other legislation at night.

Under the existing presidential election system, each state has as many electoral votes as it has Senate and House members and the candidate receiving a majority of the electoral vote is the winner.

Lindsay 'Startled' By Resignation of Top Policeman

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (AP).—Mayor John V. Lindsay announced the resignation of Police Commissioner Howard R. Leary yesterday and said that he was "startled" by the decision.

An aide to Mr. Lindsay told newsmen that Mr. Leary telephoned the mayor at 4 p.m. Friday and quit. Neither he nor the mayor gave an explanation and Mr. Leary was not available for comment.

There were reports at City Hall that Mr. Leary, 59, planned to take over the security operations of a major department store chain.

Mr. Leary was paid \$41,000 a year as head of the 31,000-man police force, the largest in the United States.

Agnew's Son, 24, Leaves His Wife; Resents Column

TOWSON, Md., Sept. 6 (NYT).—James Rand Agnew, 24, son of the Vice-President, said yesterday he has separated from his wife and 3-year-old daughter and is working as a weight-lifting instructor in a health center here.

The younger Agnew, a Vietnam veteran known as Randy, denied "the implications" of a syndicated column by Jack Anderson about his relationship with a nude bather with whom he lived for about six weeks in nearby Baltimore after separating from his wife, Ann, 22. He said he moved about a month ago to this suburban community, his father's home town.

Mr. Anderson column said that the Vice-President, who has an image as a stern and conventional man, "is deeply troubled" about the break-up of his son's marriage. The Vice-President's office refused to comment.

Reached yesterday at the Holiday Health Center here, Randy Agnew confirmed that he had lived until about a month ago in a room of the Baltimore home of Buddy Eash, 37, the co-owner of a downtown beauty salon, "while my place out here in Towson was being fixed up."

He said he is supporting his wife and child and that no divorce papers had been filed.

American, 112, Killed by Car

FORT WORTH, Texas, Sept. 6 (AP).—John Boone Jr., a 112-year-old native of the Oklahoma Indian Territory, was struck and killed by a car Thursday while crossing a street, police reported.

In 1964, Mr. Boone attracted attention when he sat on a jury. Judge J.C. Duval jokingly asked Mr. Boone about his son who was "about 73" and what he intended to make out of him when he grew up.

Hickel Visits Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 6 (UPI).—U.S. Secretary of Interior Walter J. Hickel arrived here yesterday to discuss environmental and related problems with former Swedish Prime Minister Tage Erlander, now chairman of the Swedish Environmental Council, and other officials. Mr. Hickel will also visit Norway on his seven-day Scandinavian tour.

U.S. to Send New F-111s to Its NATO Unit

Deployment Slated To Start This Week

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP).—The U.S. Air Force will begin deploying its new strategic F-111 fighter-bombers to Europe this week to bolster NATO forces, Defense Department sources have disclosed.

Two F-111s will be flown to Britain this week and by the end of December a full squadron of 24 planes will have been delivered to the U.S. Air Force at Upper Heyford.

The air force refused to confirm or deny the report that deployment will begin this week.

The move was first announced a year ago and was to have been completed last spring, but troubles with the controversial swing-wing plane delayed initial deliveries until this month.

At the time of its original announcement, the air force said the transfer of F-111s to Britain was part of the overall U.S. plan to modernize forces in Europe.

The present 352-plane F-111 fleet has been grounded since last December after one of the planes crashed when its wing fell off.

The air force expects to have more than 200 of the planes back to service by the end of the year, with the rest of the fleet ready by next spring or summer. Each plane has been put through a series of ground "torture" tests by its manufacturer, General Dynamics Corp., to test wing stress. As of last Tuesday, 109 planes had completed the tests, including 33 that have already been returned to the bomber version of the F-111, which is going to Europe, is capable of firing air-to-ground nuclear missiles.

Nixon Gears Up Welfare Drive

SAN CLEMENTE, Sept. 6 (UPI).—President Nixon returns to Washington today to launch a concerted campaign to push his \$4.1-billion family assistance program through a reluctant Senate.

Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said the President was somewhat encouraged by Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield's pledge to get it out of the Senate Finance Committee, where Republican members have been among its most adamant opponents.

The President spent a short time in his office at the Western White House yesterday, winding up affairs of his 18-day stay at San Clemente. He then joined his family and a few "close" friends at this ocean-side villa for some relaxation.

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NASA Withdraws Big Order From GE, Gives It to a Rival

By William M. Jones

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (UPI)—The National Aeronautics and Space Administration last night reversed its April 8 award of a \$50 million experimental satellite contract to the General Electric Co. and gave it instead to the Fairchild Hiller Corp.

A special panel appointed by NASA Administrator Thomas O. Falne voted unanimously to reverse the contract because of "technical superiority" which it said should have been attributed to Fairchild.

3 U.S. Astronauts Among Harmon Trophy Winners

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (Reuters)—Three U.S. astronauts, two British air force officers and a Norwegian woman pilot have been awarded the Harmon international aviation trophies for 1970.

The trophies were founded in 1926 by Clifford Harmon, pioneer American balloonist and aviator.

This year's winners are: Apollo astronauts Neil Armstrong, Edwin Aldrin and Michael Collins, members of the lunar landing mission, Squadron Leaders Thomas Lecky-Thompson and Graham Williams, pilots in the first transatlantic crossings by a fixed-wing vertical takeoff and landing plane, and Turi Widere, the first woman to become a regular airline pilot.

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Hillier's final proposal, in view of minor cost differences between the two final offers.

Fairchild Hiller launched a campaign of opposition to the GE award as soon as it was made, charging that its competitor was allowed to turn its final bid in late, that technical details of Fairchild Hiller's proposals had been given to GE. It also suggested that NASA officials had conspired to favor a giant business company over a smaller firm.

GE 4th on Fortune List

According to government and industry procurement experts, the satellite contract reversal was the first time a major government agency had taken back a contract from one company and given it to its original competitor.

The key GE official involved called the NASA action incredible. Daniel J. Pink, vice-president and general manager of the GE Space Division in Valley Forge, Pa., said a NASA report on the decision "appears to clearly refute the original Fairchild Hiller allegations that led to this reconsideration," but substitutes the judgments of the new committees for that of the original, properly constituted source evaluation board and source selection authorities.

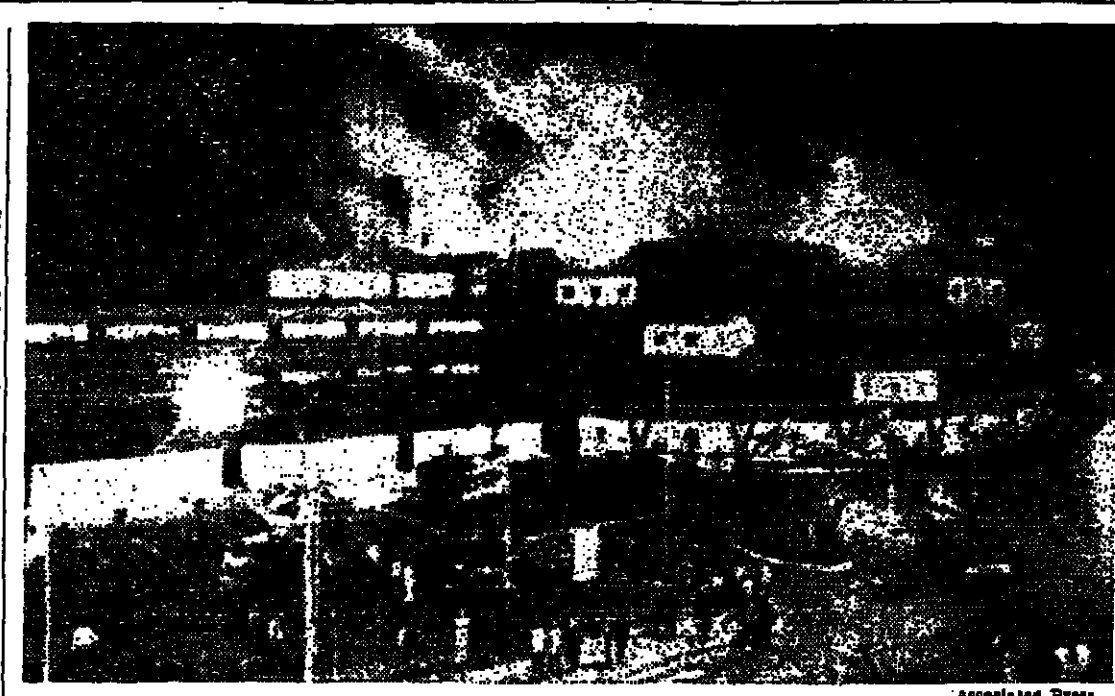
"We expect to carefully review the complete report... and we have asked NASA officials for a thorough debriefing. After this debriefing we will then determine our future course of action," he said.

The only appeal route open to GE would appear to be in the courts, since Mr. Falne stated that the review committee report would be binding on the space agency.

Fairchild Hiller officials said they would go to work immediately on the program so the first experimental communications satellite under the contract could be launched on schedule in the spring of 1973.

John F. Dealy, a Fairchild Hiller vice-president, said, "It is a rare occasion when an administrative agency takes such courageous action." He said the decision meant Fairchild Hiller was "back into the big time with its first prime contract in five or six years."

Arizona Floods Kill 5



STOCKHOLM BLAZE—A fierce fire swept the four-story Ikea furniture showrooms late Saturday night, destroying the building; damage was put at \$10 million. Firemen did save the day's receipts: \$100,000. A neon light reportedly caused the fire.

U.S. Feminists Ask Reparations

Psychologists Accused of Warping Women

By Robert Reinhold

MIAMI BEACH, Sept. 6 (UPI)—Charging that modern psychotherapy has perpetuated male supremacy and contributed to mental illness among women, a group of women psychologists has demanded \$1 million in "reparations" from the American Psychological Association, the profession's main organization.

The demand was made before a stormy "town hall meeting" of the board of directors and members of the association, which is holding its 78th annual convention here. Along with 53 other "resolutions and motions regarding the status of women," the demand was not taken entirely seriously by the 2,000 or so members gathered in the main ballroom of the Hotel Plaza.

But the complaint of the women typifies a growing unhappiness—and one that is being taken with rising earnestness—over the attitude of the professions in general toward women. Psychology, they say, has a particularly crucial role.

Psychology not only discriminates against them in employment, they say, but also, as the study of human behavior, tends to perpetuate the sexist Freudian concept of women as passive and men as dominant and elitist.

Repressive Vehicles

"Both psychotherapy and marriage function as vehicles for keeping a woman in her place," said Dr. Phyllis Chesler of the City University of New York, who spoke for the Association for Women Psychologists.

"The ethic of mental health—

as defined by research and clinical psychologists, most of whom are middle-class, white men—is a masculine one in our culture. Women are perceived as childlike, churlish, emotional, intuitive—as alien to most male psychologists."

Saying that most patients in mental institutions and in psychotherapy were women, she accused the psychologists of participating in the "physical imprisonment of countless women whom they have labeled mentally unfit because they were rebellious slaves."

Australians Trace Boy, 8, To E. Germany

Missing for 6 Years, Youth Is Going Home

BERLIN, Sept. 6 (AP)—An 8-year-old Australian boy, who has been missing for six years, has been found in East Germany and is on his way back to Australia to join his mother.

His repatriation was achieved despite legal attempts of his guardian of two years, Mrs. Rita Heisler, a 58-year-old woman who was born in Copenhagen but who has British citizenship, to prevent his departure from Germany.

The boy was identified by Australian authorities as Barry John McKenzie, who is part aborigine but "mostly white," Mrs. Heisler apparently cared for him for a time in Australia after his birth.

But Australian authorities said that he was taken to East Germany in 1964 by a couple to whose care his mother, Mrs. Kathy Trimmer, 30, confided him when he was 2 years old. The couple was not identified by Australian officials.

Recovery Sought

In recent years, Mrs. Trimmer has been in touch with officials in Australia in an effort to recover her son. A circular was distributed internationally by Australian police.

Recently, West Berlin police reported that Mrs. Heisler had crossed the border from the Eastern zone with the boy.

Australian officials in West Berlin immediately acted to obtain custody of the boy and to arrange his trip home to Australia.

Mrs. Heisler yesterday obtained an injunction to prevent the boy's departure. The injunction was binding upon the West Berlin police president and the Australian Military Mission here. However, the boy was flown last night to Frankfurt, outside the court's jurisdiction, before the injunction papers could be served.

"It shows an almost indecent haste to beat the decisions of a proper court," Mrs. Heisler said. She also said that she would approach British civil liberties organizations to help her get back the boy.

Mrs. Heisler said that the case was clearly against aborigines and not just a question of a mother's rights. She is an active campaigner for aborigines' rights in Australia.

UNESCO Chief Is Critical Italian Plan to Buoy Venice

Is Described as Insufficient

By Alfred Friendly Jr.

VENICE, Sept. 6 (UPI)—The Italian government has finally committed itself to aid the sinking city of Venice. But the head of UNESCO has politely criticized the declaration as insufficient, and Italians have charged the government has so diluted its commitment as to make it meaningless.

The government pledged to save Venice from pollution, rising water and crumbling foundations was issued last week at the second meeting of the International Consultative Committee for Venice. The "Declaration of Intent" approved by the cabinet Aug. 27 said that the Italian government would work out a "global plan" for the lagoon city.

The government said it was aware of the need to take action "urgently and compatibly with the problems and the multiplicity of interests involved."

Fresh Water Needed

The reference to the "multiplicity of interests" was understood as a bow to the industrial interests at Mestre and Porto Marghera. The mainland cities on the lagoon are blamed for producing air and water pollutants that damage buildings and art in Venice.

The growing population of the two cities and their need for fresh water and filled land on which to build are also thought to have lowered the water table and thus accelerated the sinking of the lagoon floor. Finally, in order to accommodate oil tankers, a new

has not set aside any specific funds for Venice in the budget it approved last month, it has stated that an initial program would cost \$250 million. UNESCO experts have said that \$75 million is needed simply for repairs to 500 important buildings in the city.

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Dancer Bars Talk With Soviet Aides

Makarova in Hiding; Troupe Quits London

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—Russia's Kirov Ballet Company flew out of Britain today, refusing to talk about Natalia Makarova, the ballerina who has received asylum in Britain.

The attraction of the British ballet world was believed to have played a large part in making the 20-year-old dancer defect.

She slipped away from the rest of the company on Friday and successfully applied for permission to stay in Britain. When the Soviet Embassy asked to see her, she refused.

One of Miss Makarova's close friends was quoted today as saying she had been deeply impressed by the way she was treated here since arriving with the Kirov company six weeks ago.

The report said she had developed a taste for the material possessions and acclaim which she saw were showered on prima ballerinas in the West.

As one of the Kirov's top dancers, Miss Makarova would seem to be assured of a brilliant career in Britain—like the Russian male dancer Rudolf Nureyev, who left the same company nine years ago in Paris.

When she sought permission to live in Britain, Miss Makarova was reported to have told the Home Office she had no political motives but thought it would be good for her career.

As the rest of the Kirov company flew to the Netherlands for dancing engagements in eight cities, Miss Makarova remained in hiding with friends.

The company's press spokesman said at Heathrow Airport: "The group have enjoyed themselves and London very much. They hope to return to Britain soon." The spokesman refused to say anything about Miss Makarova.

Yesterday, her agent here said Miss Makarova wanted to stay in Britain for personal and emotional reasons, not for political or professional ones.

Victor Hochhauser, impresario for most Russian cultural exchanges with Britain and a friend of the dancer, said her action was based on "an impulsive and sudden decision."

He hinted that there were romantic reasons for her decision to stay, but denied that Miss Makarova, who was recently married for the second time in Russia, had any serious boyfriend in Britain. He said, "It was an impulse made in the company of friends."

The rapidity of her decision was shown by her purchase of a car on Thursday for her use in Russia, Mr. Hochhauser said. She had bought and paid for the car in cash at the Russian trade delegation, the day before she applied to stay in Britain.

Russian Dancer Defects
MEXICO CITY, Sept. 6 (AP).—Alexander Philipov, a dancer with the Moscow dance company of the Soviet Union, has been granted political asylum in Mexico.

In a brief statement, the Interior Ministry said the dancer was granted asylum because "he differs with the political line followed by his country and fears that if he returns he will be persecuted by his government."

Polish Woman Asks Asylum
LONDON, Sept. 6 (UPI).—A Polish housewife asked British authorities for political asylum yesterday and said she was inspired by the defection of Miss Makarova. Her application was being considered today.

Heath Will Go to UN
LONDON, Sept. 6 (UPI).—Prime Minister Edward Heath will attend the 25th anniversary session of the UN General Assembly and plans to speak there on Oct. 23, the government announced yesterday. He will be accompanied by the foreign secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home.

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A reporter interviews Mrs. Konrad Loew and children.

Suit Seeks to Keep Children From Playing on the Grass

FRANKFURT, Sept. 6 (AP).—Three mop-haired children are challenging the sanctity of German grass by playing on it and their parents have been hauled into court for supporting such brazen conduct.

"When they told their children to go ahead and play on the grass in front of their Frankfurt apartment, Mr. and Mrs. Konrad Loew went against cherished German tradition. It holds that grass exists only to delight the eye and only 'keep off the grass' signs and wayward dogs can mar its pristine state."

It wasn't only that Sabine Loew, 12, and her brothers Johannes, 9, and Martin, 6, were caught green-footed on the grass, but their parents refused to order the children off.

In what is now called a test case, the owners of the 1,100-apartment housing project filed for an injunction to require the Loews to keep off the grass.

Mrs. Loew, her blue eyes flashing, said: "Something is very wrong in our society when they bring a lawsuit because kids were on the grass. Now we're going to fight and maybe people will have a little courage if they see somebody win a case."

The suit, due to be decided later this month, was filed by Neue Heimat, a firm owned by the West German Trade Union Association, which has some 300,000 apartments in projects throughout West Germany.

Neue Heimat argued the grass is not a playground, does not belong to renters and serves only an aesthetic function, and thereby bring joy to the beholder. It also contends children playing on the grass between rows of houses disturb other residents and that the six Loew children have been troublemakers since the family moved in in 1954. Only the three younger children are involved in the suit.

Mr. Loew, a 44-year-old economist and business consultant, argues that Neue Heimat has shown a certain hostility toward children all along and there is no reason why children can't play on the grass since the project's playground is poorly situated and inadequate.

Obituaries

André Simon Dies at 93; Food and Wine Authority

LONDON, Sept. 6 (NYT).—André Simon, 93, one of the world's leading authorities on food and wine, died yesterday in Middlesex Hospital here.

Mr. Simon, a Frenchman who had lived in Britain for the last 63 years, founded the International Wine and Food Society in 1933. He once said he owed his health to a daily glass of champagne.

He wrote more than 100 books, including a nine-volume encyclopedia of gastronomy. His last book, "The Twilight," was a collection of stories and reminiscences of his life, including a tip on how to chill champagne in the Congo. (Wrap it up in wet rags and stand it in a draft.)

Despite his great knowledge of cuisine, he had traditional tastes. At a lunch several years ago his proud hosts reportedly served him with chicken cooked in absinthe. "Mr. Simon," said the host, "I bet you have never tasted that before." Pushing the plate aside, Mr. Simon said: "You are right, and I never will again."

Sold Champagne
Mr. Simon spent 30 years selling champagne before founding the society as a retirement job.

He was made an honorary commander of the Order of the British Empire in 1964 for services to Anglo-French friendship. He had lived in London in the same flat from 1910 until three years ago when he moved to his country home at East Grinstead, Sussex.

Edward Wallerstein
FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., Sept. 6 (NYT).—Edward Wallerstein, 78, a former president and chairman of the board of Columbia Records Inc., died here Tuesday in a nursing home.

Mr. Wallerstein, who retired from Columbia Records in 1951 after 12 years as president and board chairman, was instrumental in the introduction of the 33-r.p.m. long-playing record.

Work on the long-playing record, which started in the 1930s, was interrupted by World War II, but Mr. Wallerstein prepared for its completion by having musical performances prepared for release on 78-r.p.m. disks preserved on 33-r.p.m. transcription disks. As a result, he had a large repertoire ready for transfer to commercial long-playing disks when they were ready for introduction to the public in 1948.

HONG KONG, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—Hsiung Ke-wu, a leading member of the Chinese Nationalist party who stayed in China after the Communist takeover in 1949, has died in Peking at the age of 85, the New China News Agency reported today.

Zelman Aranne
JERUSALEM, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—Zelman Aranne, 71, former Israeli minister and veteran labor leader, died here last night after a short illness, a government spokesman said today.

Lonella Modie Maxam
BURBANK, Calif., Sept. 6 (AP).—Lonella Modie Maxam, 74, a silent screen actress best known as the leading lady in many American cowboy movies with Tom Mix, died here Thursday.

She retired from the movies in 1919 to become a social worker, then joined the Burbank 7-112 Department in 1942 as its first policewoman.

Nonaligned Summit Wrestles With Rival Cambodian Claims

LUSAKA, Zambia, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—Foreign ministers of the "Third World" were trying today to deal with rival claims of the two delegations from Cambodia to sit at Tuesday's nonaligned summit conference here.

The Phnom Penh regime of Lon Nol claims Cambodia's seat at the summit. But so does the government-in-exile of Prince Norodom Sihanouk—based in Peking.

Marxist Leads Field in Chile

(Continued from Page 1)

but his program means that the wealthy families in the country of nine million will be divested not only of political influence, but of their major holdings.

Dr. Allende has also pledged a more drastic agrarian reform than that begun by the Christian Democrats, who gained control of the Chilean government for the first time in 1964. Dr. Allende proposes to turn all large farm properties into peasants' cooperatives.

The expectation of an Allende victory has already driven the black market rate for a dollar to as high as 25 pesos, nearly double the official rate. Many people have been buying dollars so that they can send their savings outside the country.

Airlines reported that international flights were booked up a week ahead in an unusual rush of reservations by people planning to travel abroad.

There are tight exchange controls here, however, and the flight of dollars through the black market has only a minor effect on the large holdings of the central bank, estimated at more than \$300 million, which the next government will inherit.

Among the major firms that would be affected by a nationalization program are the Anglo-Chilean Copper Co. and Anaconda Copper Co. Both have entered into joint ownership arrangements of major mining properties with the Chilean government under Mr. Frei's program of "chilicanization" of this basic export industry.

However, Dr. Allende proposes to take over the companies entirely. The U.S. investment in Chile in copper, iron mines, nitrates and a variety of industries is estimated at more than \$500 million.

Dr. Allende has said he will compensate companies that are nationalized, but the conditions of payments and methods for establishing fair value are not clear.

Dr. Allende lost the presidency to Mr. Alessandri by only 30,000 votes in 1966. Then as now, his main backing was from the Chilean Socialist party and the strong Chilean Communist party, one of the best organized in Latin America.

In this election, Dr. Allende also had the backing of the Radical party, a non-Marxist party of the center, and of a group of dissidents from the Christian Democratic party led by Jacques Chonchol, former head of the Agrarian Development Institute.

Mr. Alessandri, 74, ran as an independent and had the support of the National party, a fusion of the two traditional rightist parties, the Conservatives and Liberals, who ran this country until the emergence of the Radicals in the 1930s.

In the 1969 congressional elections, the National party won 20 percent of the national vote. This and Mr. Alessandri's personal appeal as an austere administrator during his past presidency were supposed to pull in enough votes to defeat Dr. Allende.

The poor showing by Mr. Tomic and Dr. Allende's apparent success in winning votes among peasants dissatisfied with the agrarian reform, contributed to the victory.

Greeks Set Reward On Bomb Suspect

ATHENS, Sept. 6 (UPI).—Greek police offered a reward today for information leading to the arrest of a Greek architect believed to have helped two persons who were killed when a bomb they reportedly made exploded in their car outside the American Embassy.

Police announced a reward of \$3,000 for the arrest or \$1,650 for information leading to the arrest of Constantinos Kotsakis, 25.

Police said Mr. Kotsakis was an accomplice and accessory of Cypriot student George Tsekouris and Italian anarchist Maria Angeloni. Police said the two were killed Wednesday when a bomb they were assembling went off.

Danes Say Norwegian Arrived With Smallpox

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—A 29-year-old Norwegian student who flew here on Aug. 26 from Afghanistan by way of Damascus has smallpox, the state Serum Institute announced.

About 100 persons who have been in contact with the student in a Copenhagen hospital were vaccinated Friday under the supervision of the city health authorities.

Meanwhile, steps were being taken to identify passengers who were aboard the Scandinavian Airways plane in which the sick man arrived. The Health Department said that the World Health Organization had been notified.

Turkey Quake Hurts 3
ISTANBUL, Sept. 6 (UPI).—An earthquake of medium strength shook Trabzon in the eastern province of Anatolia Friday morning, injuring three children and damaging 97 houses, government officials said.

Moscow-Bonn Pact Hailed By Gomulka

Pole Sees Improved Ties in All Europe

WARSAW, Sept. 6 (UPI).—Communist party leader Wladyslaw Gomulka said today that the non-aggression treaty signed by West Germany and the Soviet Union has created the chance of better relations and profitable cooperation between all countries of Europe.

He said talks between Poland and West Germany have the same goal, but a treaty between Warsaw and Bonn must include West German renunciation of territorial claims toward Poland.

Speaking at a state harvest festival celebration in Warsaw, Mr. Gomulka said the Soviet-West German agreement "creates the possibility of establishing normal relations and economic, cultural and technological cooperation in the interest of the whole of Europe."

"To Normalize Relations"
"The talks between Poland and West Germany are moving in the same direction," he said. "Our intention, as we have repeated many times, is the conclusion of a treaty which would normalize relations between both states on the basis of the recognition of the Polish western frontier and renunciation by West Germany of any territorial claims today and in the future."

Poland is seeking Bonn's recognition of its postwar western border on the Oder and Neisse Rivers, which gave Poland a huge stretch of former German territory, when it was established under the 1945 Potsdam agreement. Bonn has already acknowledged the inviolability of present European borders in the pact with Russia.

"Only an agreement of this kind, reflecting the interests of European security, can meet the requirements of Polish society," Mr. Gomulka said. "The normalization of relations between the states of the Warsaw Pact and West Germany is aimed at removing the chief source of tension in Europe and at the creation of conditions for constructive and profitable cooperation between all the countries of our continent on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence," he added.

Briton Visiting Scheel
BONN, Sept. 6 (AP).—Geoffrey Rippon, British minister for European Affairs, arrived here tonight for talks tomorrow with West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel on the next phase of negotiations for British entry into the Common Market.

W. German Opposition Split On Who Is to Lead, and How

By David Binder

BONN, Sept. 6 (NYT).—West Germany's conservative opposition, which appeared united last June in outspoken criticism of Chancellor Willy Brandt's moves toward Eastern Europe, is now divided. The issue is the treaty Mr. Brandt signed with the Soviet Union in Moscow.

The division among the Christian Democrats is also evident in a current debate on whether to hold the next party convention as scheduled in November in Hamburg, or whether to delay until spring in the hopes of solving the leadership problem.

Brandt Visits Berlin
BERLIN, Sept. 6 (UPI).—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt today had talks with West Berlin Mayor Klaus Scholtz in defiance of an East German protest of his visit to the divided city. A city spokesman said Mr. Scholtz and Mr. Brandt discussed the effects that the non-aggression pact between Moscow and Bonn could have on the situation in and around Berlin.

Magazine Article Denied
But Mr. Kiesinger seems almost alone in this belief. The magazine Stern published an article Friday declaring that Mr. Kiesinger was set on passing the candidacy mantle on to Helmut Kohl, the 40-year-old premier of the Rheinland-Palatinate. The Christian Democratic party manager, Bruno Heck, spent much of the day denying the report, insisting that Mr. Kiesinger still has 14 months to go as chairman.

Nonetheless, the anti-Kiesinger front in the conservative ranks seems to be swelling. Franz-Josef Strauss, the leader of the Bavarian sister party, the Christian Social Union, published an oblique attack on Mr. Kiesinger last week in his newspaper, Bayernkurier, accusing him of a "fruitless lust for debates" in the party and demanding "more political self-confidence."

Also opposed to Mr. Kiesinger are the Christian Democratic floor leaders in Parliament, Rainer Barzel, and the 45-year-old party leader in North-Rhine-Westphalia, Heinrich Koppler, both of whom have taken a gentler line on policy toward Eastern Europe.

Mr. Barzel confides to intimates that the conservatives "dare not make the mistake a third time" of passing him over for the chancellorship. He was passed over in 1966 and 1969 in favor of Mr. Kiesinger.

Mr. Barzel flew to London, Paris and Washington last week, nominally to listen to views about West Germany's Eastern policies. In reality, his party colleagues contend, it was to gather ammunition for his campaign to oust Mr. Kiesinger from the chairmanship.

His journey to the United States angered at least one other conservative leader—Gerhard Schröder, the former foreign minister. Mr.



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Senate Foes Lose Vote On Indochina But Message Is Clear

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON (NYT).—After hundreds of speeches and months of often bitter argument, the Senate rejected the Hatfield-McGovern "Amendment to End the War" last week and brought to an end the long hot summer of congressional debate over the Nixon administration's Indochina policy.

Beginning with the Cooper-Church amendment in June, the Senate has argued the merits of a series of proposals designed to limit the administration's war-making prerogatives and reassert those of Congress. In succession, it has:

● Approved, by a vote of 58 to 37, the Cooper-Church measure, which would bar the President from spending funds without congressional approval to "retain" in Cambodia U.S. forces or military advisers or pay the bills of those of other allied countries serving in Cambodia. It also would prohibit the use of the U.S. Air Force in direct support of Cambodian troops.

● Approved, by unanimous vote, an amendment to prevent the administration from paying larger combat allowances to Thai, South Korean and Philippine soldiers serving in Vietnam than it pays to U.S. troops.

● Approved, again unanimously, an amendment designed to bar the administration from using U.S. funds to pay the expenses of foreign troops fighting in support of either Laos or Cambodia.

● Rejected, 55 to 39, the Hatfield-McGovern measure, which would have required the administration to withdraw all U.S. troops from Indochina by the end of 1971.

● Rejected, 71 to 22, a proposal that would have forbidden

the Army to send draftees to fight in South Vietnam against their will.

3-2 Box Score

The final box score for the summer was three victories against two defeats for the opponents of the President's policy, but in defeating the Hatfield-McGovern measure, the administration won the ballgame that counted the most. More than any of the other bills, the "Amendment to End the War" would have forced him to tailor his policy to the Senate's wishes.

As things now stand, none of the legislation has much chance of becoming law in its present form, since it must first survive a series of Senate-House conferences and then be passed by the House before going to the President himself.

The net effect of this protracted senatorial activity, then, has been to leave the President free—at least in legal terms—to pursue his Indochina policy as he sees fit. But at the same time, it has provided an unmistakable signal to the administration of the breadth and depth of the national weariness with the war. The President cannot help but realize, as a result of the summer-long debate, what the reaction would be if he were to send U.S. troops back into Cambodia or authorize a similar "incursion" into Laos.

Even in defeat, there was a message for the administration in the Hatfield-McGovern bill. Sen. Stephen M. Young summed it up when he spoke on the Senate floor minutes after the amendment was defeated:

Republican leader Hugh Scott, left, was among the 14 Senators who last week sent the President a letter drafted by Senator Henry Jackson, right, proposing a standstill cease-fire in Vietnam.



Senators George McGovern, left, and Mark Hatfield saw their 'amendment to end the war' go down to defeat in the Senate last week—but discerned a kind of victory in the 39 votes for the amendment.



The Election in Vietnam May Have Helped Thieu

By Alvin Shuster

SAIGON (NYT).—All week long, Vietnamese strolling along the clogged streets of downtown Saigon have been looking up at a huge billboard rising on a small patch of green. At infrequent intervals, some member of the official bureaucracy arrived to update the results of last Sunday's election for 30 senatorial seats, half the Senate.

The results, still unofficial, were rather surprising and generated more interest than the campaign itself. For leading the list was the slate of ten candidates backed by the An Quang faction of Buddhists, the anti-government activists who inspired the uprising in the northern provinces in 1966 to protest Saigon's policies, and boycotted previous campaigns.

The election of the Buddhist ticket, which ran a campaign demanding intensified steps to "win the peace," is not likely to shake the 60-man Senate or President Nguyen Van Thieu. The Senate is not all that important. It is more prestigious than the lower House of Deputies, but less significant in the legislative process. It is the lower house, for example, which originates all legislation.

On the Senate floor, the newcomers will have a privileged forum to launch their anti-government attacks. But the majority of the Senate, though it has given President Thieu a few problems on domestic issues, remains solidly behind him on war policy.

The hard bloc of opposition in the Senate will remain small—about 15 members. The two other victorious ten-man slates

were Catholic—one staunchly pro-government, the other regarded as independent on domestic issues but behind President Thieu on the war. In all, 160 candidates on 16 slates contested the election, including five pro-government Catholic tickets, four Buddhist and a mixture in between. One slate composed entirely of military officers campaigning under the slogan "We support the Government" finished close to the bottom, even lower than the ticket headed by an eccentric monk.

Virtually every candidate talked of peace and needed economic measures. But the Buddhists, though restrained in their words, were the most dovish. Apart from their attacks on the government for corruption and ineffectiveness, they talked frequently, if vaguely, about a compromise formula that would bring an end to the conflict.

"What we need is a disarmament of the mind," said Vu Van Mau, the 56-year-old law professor who led the Buddhist ticket. "Maybe a cease-fire proposal would help. We can't fight and talk. It is a political struggle. But any peace must be free of Communist coercion."

While many here say the election reflected the massive unpopularity of the government, President Thieu still reaped benefits from the Buddhist victory. Some observers believe the presence of an An Quang representative may help contribute to political stability.

"We think it's a good sign," said a government official. "The militant Buddhists will be in a position of some responsibility. Maybe they will work out their anger on the Senate floor."

Certainly one dividend for the Thieu government was that charges of fraud usually leveled in the days following elections in Vietnam fell to a new low. One Vietnamese observer, who has lived through enough rigged elections, commented that it was "almost honest." Government officials, insisting it was totally fair, said the election marked progress toward representative government.

Honest Election

"We must say frankly that the election has proved that the majority of people are dissatisfied with the government," commented one pro-government newspaper. "The election has also proved that an honest election can be held on this side, and thus pulled the rug from the Communist propaganda machine which used to label this regime as undemocratic."

Just what strategy the Buddhists will follow in their search for a peace formula remains to be seen. Clearly, they will not be able to force the Senate to take any peace stand opposed by President Thieu. "We are just not sure what we will do yet," said one of the new Buddhist senators last week. "But it is clear that when the showdown comes with the Communists at the polls it will be between Buddhists and the Communists rather than Thieu and the Communists."

President Thieu's main political concern at the moment is not any ultimate electoral test with the Communists but next year's presidential elections. The Buddhists are now talking confidently of the chances of Gen. Duong Van Minh, the hero of



South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu may have been helped more than he was hurt by the success of anti-government Buddhists in senate elections last week.

the 1963 coup that overthrew the regime of Ngo Dinh Diem. But President Thieu, apart from trying to develop support in the countryside, retains that crucial political base—the military.

Pre-Election Edginess

Ky's Coming U.S. Visit Shakes Nixon Aides

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON (WP).—The news from Saigon that Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky plans to join the Rev. Carl McIntire's "March for Victory" in Washington landed like a live and grenade on the desks of Nixon administration strategists.

"Thank God it will be after Election Day," said one official—before learning that the rightist-sponsored march organized by the flamboyant preacher is scheduled for Oct. 3.

The timing puts the event right in the heat of the congressional election campaign leading up to the Nov. 3 voting.

That is precisely the time when long-range administration planning has been arranged to concentrate on fending off pressures from the opposite end of the political spectrum.

At that point in the fall calendar, the administration expects to be feeling the next heavy surge of anti-war protests from students, the academic community and other elements of the peace movement, which all may be zeroing in to support dove candidates in the November election.

For this reason, it is not just coincidence that the administration scheduled the withdrawal of at least 50,000 more U.S. troops from South Vietnam by Oct. 15. The rundown of troop levels in Vietnam is steadily proceeding to meet and exceed that goal.



South Vietnamese Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky.

Tuesday in the cease-fire appeal that came from the Senate immediately after defeat of the McGovern-Hatfield "end the war" amendment.

Ky Image

The administration is acutely sensitive to these requirements on the left and on the right. But no one counted on having to face a combined Nguyen Cao Ky-Carl McIntire visitation. Vice-President Ky has a public U.S. image as a total war "escalator"—which actually is a much overdrawn simplification of his position.

Mr. Ky's presence for President Eisenhower's funeral aroused little controversy, but a Ky visit under the auspices of Mr. McIntire could be a political nightmare.

Mr. McIntire has assailed even administration conservatives with charges that they are "soft on Communism" and have tried to "sabotage" his "anti-Marxist crusade." The State Department is one of his chiefest targets.

Both in Saigon and in Washington, U.S. officials privately were stunned by the prospect.

"Maybe we had better deny the vice-president a visa," one U.S. official said half-seriously. "That happens to be a political impossibility." "Maybe President Thieu can talk Ky out of it," ventured a Washington official in private. "Perhaps Ky himself will realize this is just too embarrassing," suggested another. But no one in the administration yet has figured out what to say publicly.

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Useful Addresses appears twice a week in the Herald Tribune

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Is Science Reaching the Point Of a Diminishing Return?

By Kenneth W. Boulding
There is a certain implicit assumption today that science is something above and apart from society, a kind of genie in a bottle which promises to do all sorts of good and bad things to us, but which belongs, as it were, to the order of creation. But the view of science as a genie in a bottle is a very old one, and it is a view of science, whether ancient or modern, which will not stand to serious examination. Even though the rise of science might have something to do with the rise of the modern world, it is still a creation of a "revelation" in human society, and it must be viewed as a phenomenon taking place as we know, wholly within human society.

We have to regard science as "physics" (as the term is used by Pierre Teilhard de Chardin), that is, as an existing movement within the 3-dimensional space-time continuum of the social system, a subculture of science being with a small group of people in Europe in the second half of the 19th century, and a whole fairly mid- and wing to exist first in some of an underworld.

Royal Charter

One can perhaps date the chartering of the Royal Society in 1662 in London as the first act of legitimizing science. From this point on, there is no doubt about the legitimacy and respectability of the scientific subculture, even though from time to time it comes into conflict with other subcultures in the society, such as the church and occasionally the state.

A conflict between science and the rest of society still exists in part because of the conflicting ethical systems in the different subcultures. There is increasing unhappiness in the scientific community with society, with the sort of deceptions which international politics seem to demand, and with the military ethic. It could well be that in the next generation we shall see a conflict between science and the military state as severe and as acute as the conflict it had in earlier centuries with the church, especially where the demands of the state for its own survival go counter to the interest even of its own citizens and, still more, the interests of the world as a whole. The military state then may become an enemy of its own citizens, and doubly the enemy of the scientific community. Perhaps the most difficult ethical problem of the scientific community arises not so much from conflict with other subcultures as from its own. Nothing tells like success because we don't learn from it. We learn only from failure.

Legitimizing Failure

One could argue indeed that a very success of the scientific community is a result of the fact that it succeeded in legitimizing failure and hence moved the main obstacle to the growth of human knowledge, which is the refusal to learn from failure because of a threat which this poses to its identity as a community. In the scientific community, the positions and theories of the scientists were divorced, at least in part, from his status as a person.

We see this in one of the most moral myths of the scientific community: the scientist is pleased when his particular theories are disproved. The fact that in practice his pleasure may not be entirely unalloyed does not diminish the importance of the principle.

This very toleration and legitimization of failure has produced a stupendous success, the fitness to which is the great science-based technology which has developed since the middle of the 19th century. The great symbols of which are the decline in "infant" mortality, nuclear weapons and the voyage to the moon. This enormous success has given man the power either to destroy himself or to move forward into quite different states of human existence, which I call the "developed" society, this being presumably what we get as a result of the process of development. Unfortunately, we do not really know what the development of society will look like, simply because it is impossible to predict the growth of knowledge. We could predict what we are going to know, say, in 25 years, but we would know it now. We can speculate, of course, about what is probable, but any system involving knowledge has to contain what I call fundamental surprise.

Diminishing Rates

A very important question, which never seems to be asked, is: When will science come to an end; that is, when will this extension of knowledge which has been the result of the scientific subculture begin to approach its asymptote? One proposition about which I feel a good deal of confidence is that no process of exponential growth goes on for very long.

GENETIC HEREDITY CONTROL LABORATORY



"For openness, I decided on a moral compromise."

Cartoon by Newsday.

and that all growth processes eventually run into diminishing rates of growth. New processes, of course, may start by the creation of new evolutionary potential, but this is fundamentally unpredictable. If we think of the growth of scientific knowledge as a single process, which in a sense it is, it is clear that this will follow the same kind of logistic curve that all the world's growth processes follow, slowly because it is expanding into a territory that is ultimately limited.

Logistic growth curves follow the principle that any growth process involves either the realization of a limited potential, as in the growth of the organism from the fertilized egg, or expansion into a limited environment, as in the expansion of the population of a species.

The limited environment or "niche" of science is bounded by the limits of what might be called explicit knowledge in the human nervous system. We can, in fact, see the growth of knowledge as a frantic race against the depreciation of the stock of neurons. In the case of the individual who I understand, loses about 100,000 neurons a day during his life, this takes the form of increasingly elaborate arrangements of the diminishing stock.

As we get older, we have fewer neurons, but we arrange them in prettier patterns. For the human race as a whole, we overcome the aging process by transmitting knowledge through education to the young. There are limits on both of these processes, and the larger the stock of knowledge the more we approach these limits.

Middle Range

It is quite easy to visualize a situation perhaps even in 100 years in which the stock of knowledge will be so large that the whole effort of the knowledge industry will have to be devoted to transmitting it from one generation to the next. Education is an insatiable monster that will eventually gobble up all of research and at that moment, the growth of science will come to an end.

This moment may be closer than we think. We are now in approximately the middle range of the logistic curve of growth of science, so that we have grown up, experimenting, and therefore expecting, a reasonably constant rate of growth. The decline in the rate of growth when it comes may be quite rapid and will almost certainly be unexpected.

The problem is complicated by the fact that science is not a single process but represents, as it were, a whole succession of growth curves, in which potential is exhausted in one field but renewed in another. Thus, in terms of sheer physical geography, the earth is now almost completely crisscrossed, although even when I was a boy there were still white spaces on the globe.

Here we see knowledge expanding into a limited field which is now virtually occupied; no great increase in knowledge can now be expected. On the other hand, in other areas like meteorology, the physiology and structure of the nervous system, and the social sciences, we still have a long way to go.

Perhaps the biggest unknown at the moment is the future of biology, especially molecular biology, and the possibilities that

this opens up for genetic surgery. Perhaps the biggest threat to the human race at the moment is not so much the nuclear weapons as the possibility of eliminating the aging process.

To Die at 1,000

If we could rearrange the human genetic structure to program death at the age of 1,000 rather than at 70 (this no doubt would be called Project Methuselah), the human race would face the biggest crisis of its existence, a crisis which I illustrate easily to an academic audience by asking them who wants to be an assistant professor for 500 years.

The one thing we know about a developed society is that it has to inhabit a "Spaceship Earth." It is well recognized that our existing technology is fundamentally suicidal, resting as it does on a linear process which begins with the extraction of exhaustible resources in the shape of ores and fossil fuels and ends in pollution. The great unsolved problem of technology is that of creating what is being called a "looped" economy, in which man finds a comfortable life in the middle of the process which is essentially circular, that is, in which the waste products of human activity are all used as raw materials for the next cycle of production.

We are still a very long way from this kind of technology, although there are the beginnings of it. For instance, the Haber process for the fixation of nitrogen from the air (1913) and the Dow process for the extraction of magnesium from the sea. Ultimately, it is clear that we will have to use the atmosphere, the oceans and the soil as inexhaustible material resources in the sense that what we take from them we will also put back into them.

Because of the second law of thermodynamics, a system of this kind will have to have energy inputs, and we may be forced finally to fall back on energy inputs from the sun. We can, of course, postpone the planet itself, even in the elegant form of burning hydrogen into helium, but I suspect that this also is an exhaustible resource. It is by no means too early to begin a fairly massive assault on this problem, even though the linear economy has a number of centuries to run.

What I am discussing here is the "entropy trap," which has psychological aspects perhaps even more difficult than the physical aspects. There is a kind of second law of cultural dynamics which states simply that what has been done, it cannot be done again.

In other words, we start off any system with a potential for novelty which is gradually exhausted. We see this in every field of human life, in the arts as well as the sciences. Once Beethoven has written the Ninth Symphony, nobody else can do it. Consequently, we find that in any evolutionary process, even in the arts, the search for novelty becomes corrupting.

'Entropy Trap'

The "entropy trap" is perhaps the most subtle and the most fundamental of the obstacles toward realizing the developed society, although the other traps which I have mentioned, par-

ticularly the population trap and the war trap, seem of course more immediately threatening. However, we do not really know even in orders of magnitude what would be the optimum population of a Spaceship Earth.

Up to now, at any rate, we have no social machinery for a cybernetic control of the human population at high levels of living. What I call my "green stamp" plan of population control, in which everyone at adolescence receives 110 green stamps, 100 of which entitles the possessor to one legal child and in which a green stamp market provides a great deal of variety of individual choice, has not been taken seriously by anybody. Yet it certainly seems preferable to any supposed substitute.

The awful truth is that we know so little about the dynamics of population that we do not even know whether this is a problem that will ultimately solve itself.

The war trap is the most threatening at the moment, although it may turn out to be the easiest to escape. The international system threatens us partly because it is based on deterrence, which, as can easily be demonstrated, cannot be ultimately stable, simply because if it were stable it would cease to deter. There must therefore be a positive probability of nuclear war, and the longer this probability remains in the system, the greater the total probability becomes of having one.

Whether a nuclear war would be an irretrievable disaster we do not know, but the probability of its being irretrievable is uncomfortably high when we consider the possible long-run ecological consequences. Of even more immediate significance is the burden of what I have called the "world war industry," that is, the resources which are devoted to producing whatever is purchased by military budgets. This now amounts to about \$200 billion a year, which is a burden on the human race that could well make the difference between achieving the transition into developed society and not achieving it.

A very important question in all these scenarios for the future is that of the mutual interaction between the scientific subculture and other subcultures of society, especially the political and the folk cultures. There is a certain tendency within the scientific community to assume that all that is necessary is an expansion of the scientific subculture into more and more areas of life. This view is at best a gross oversimplification and at worst a dangerous illusion.

Incomplete Culture

In the first place, the scientific subculture, and the technological "superculture" which it has produced, is not and probably cannot be a complete culture. It is true that there is a world superculture of, say, chemistry, practiced with much the same symbols and ideas by chemists everywhere. No matter what the ideology of the surrounding society, chemists will all have the same mandala in the shape of the Periodic Table on the walls of their classroom and will be proclaim-

ing much the same universal truth.

As soon as the chemist steps out of his classroom and laboratory, however, he becomes an American or a Russian, a Catholic or a Protestant, a Marxist or a Hindu, an African or a Kikuyu. He is rarely a chemist for more than eight to ten hours a day. The rest of the time he is immersed in his domestic and local culture, of which he may be a slightly aberrant member but from which he will probably not diverge too sharply.

We may doubt whether the scientific subculture has penetrated any society as deeply as Christianity penetrated medieval Europe or as Islam penetrated the culture which it created, though this admittedly would be hard to prove. It seems true, however, that those countries which have been most successful in accepting the scientific superculture, and in generating the kind of economic development which is based on it, are also societies which have had a strong and vigorous folk culture, as in Europe, the United States and Japan.

Where the folk culture produces an ethic which is ill-adapted to the modern world, as it seems to be in the Arab states, the very impact of that superculture disorganizes a society rather than moving it toward development. What we have to think of, therefore, is much more of a symbiosis between the scientific subculture and the other subcultures with which it interacts, rather than any sort of conquest of the other cultures by a kind of universal church or culture of science.

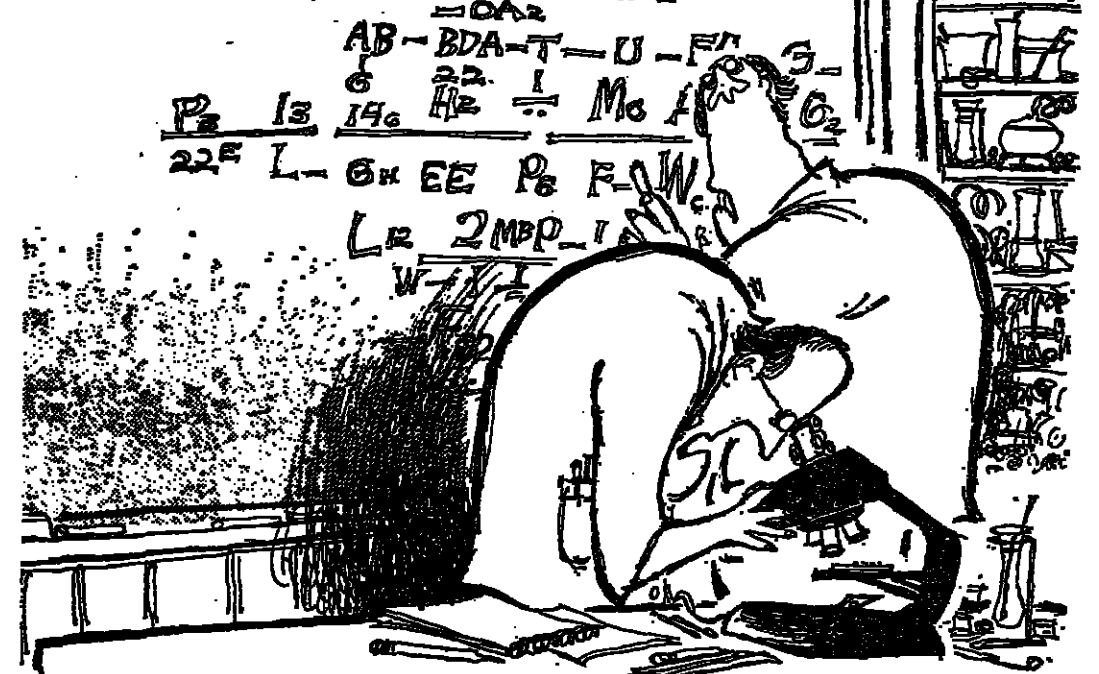
The scientific subculture and related technology have produced an enormous impact on all other subcultures—whether it is the family, the church or the state, the military or the arts, or the youth, the middle aged or the aged—simply because human values have a very slim genetic base and are mostly learned.

Economic Impact

The most obvious impact is the sheer economic one. Science is supported mainly by the grants economy, and the grants mainly come from non-scientific subcultures like the military or the political. These economic relations unquestionably divert the dynamic process of the growth of science in the direction of the times that the powers are willing to pay for.

These interactions between science and its economic base may thus produce severe mis-

ARTIFICIAL GENES EXPERIMENT



Mike Peters in the Dayton Daily News.

"Ye gods, Hans, what have we done? She's tempting him with an apple!"

allocation of intellectual resources. Certainly in terms of the priorities of human survival, the resources which are devoted to the military and the space enterprise would seem to be grotesquely large by comparison with resources devoted to such things as peace research and ecological survival.

Perhaps the next generation will change all this. One of the most encouraging signs of the times is the extraordinary mobilization of youth in questioning the established values of virtually all subcultures of all societies. While this questioning can degenerate into nihilism or a retreat into superstition, it can also force us into painful reappraisals of many of the things that we have hitherto taken for granted.

It questions the subservience of the scientific community either to the state or to commercial interests. It insists that the only ultimate product of technology that makes any sense is the good person and the good life, however this may be interpreted. It questions anything that seems to be exploitative or cruel. It re-

discovers the virtues of tender-mindedness in human relations, which is certainly not inconsistent with a tough-minded attitude toward the truth.

Grave Dangers

We recognize grave dangers in this movement. It could lead to monstrous perversions, as the youth movement in Germany was perverted by Hitler. If the scientific community, however, is sensitive to the fact that it is not the only subculture on the beach, and that it must maintain subtle inputs and outputs and even bargaining relationships with the other subcultures around it, there is a good chance that this increased awareness of the world may enable us to avoid the traps with which the whole developmental process is increasingly beset.

The scientific revolution and science-based technology represent a kind of takeoff from the old world of classical civilization. The "right" of development cannot go on forever. At some point there must be a re-entry into Spaceship

Earth. This re-entry will present acute difficulties.

If, however, we have a clear view of the nature of the problem, a certain optimism about our power to solve it is entirely reasonable. The one great cause for optimism indeed is the clear fact that the evolutionary potential of the human nervous system is very far from having been exhausted and that there is no nonexistence theorem at present about continued human learning.

Human learning is the key to all our social problems, whether of population, war or entropy. The possibility that we might find out something about human learning which would enable us to accelerate it is an even greater reason for long-run optimism. If short-run disasters are not irretrievable, they will be retrieved.

Mr. Boulding is professor of economics at the University of Colorado Institute of Behavioral Science. This article is excerpted by permission from the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists.

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The Joy of Work

Labor Day is a uniquely North American holiday. It arose as an answer to May Day, as a dramatization of the fact, now fully confirmed, that labor in America—meaning the work force, rather than its toll—was a competitive element in a competitive economy, rather than a revolutionary force in a relatively closed society. Yet it is rather curious that America, the great bastion of the work ethic, should celebrate the worker, not his task.

In the mythos of the American way, work has always been an obligation, virtually a religious duty. It is no accident that American sociologists have been among the strongest supporters of Max Weber's contention that the glorification of work, its almost sacramental character, derived from Calvin; that a popular literature of upward mobility through hard application, temperance and frugality became a kind of American "institution."

Today, the young tend to reject this ethic. They don't think it is socially necessary; they believe it has been used to exploit the worker; they find its religious premises dubious and its practical effects unhappy. But in the process they are in danger of losing the very real joy, not necessarily of work, but certainly of competence in work.

This rejection stems in part from the fallacy of reducing work to a ritualistic activity, a kind of penance resulting from Adam's trespass. Then there is the undoubted fact that the increasing complexity of the modern economy has made so many jobs remote, in appearance, at least, from the reality of feeding, clothing and housing

200 million people. Craftsmanship, in the old sense of hand-working the necessities of life, has become a luxury item, or a personal hobby.

Americans, from Eli Whitney to IBM, have emphasized tool-making rather than tool-using. Beginning with a chronic shortage of human labor (in proportion to the resources available) the American experience has tended toward the machine, mass production, the labor-saving device. That this has divorced the worker increasingly from the end product is common knowledge; that it has also given the American a broader competence in machinery than any other country has not always been recognized. Mark Twain's Connecticut Yankee may have been an anachronism in King Arthur's court, but he still flourishes in American cities and suburbs; he is still the hero of the "do-it-yourself" cult. That cult may be a subject for mirth, but it is also quite real in the United States.

And it could be a saving grace in a day of rapid change, when technology itself is under fire. For there is a joy in competently controlling a complex piece of machinery; there is, in fact, a joy in doing any job well. Leisure has great rewards—by contrast, work can not only buy leisure, and enrich it, but it can, as the old German phrase has it, make life sweet. And this truth, underlying all the myths, the liturgical significances, the bland hypocrites, should be rediscovered by modern youth. The Labor Day may have a meaning beyond the current contract talks at General Motors, or the drive for a four-day week, or even the yearning for work that is "relevant."

Is This Trip Necessary?

At the Reverend Carl McIntire's last big pro-war demonstration in Washington, Georgia's Gov. Lester Maddox was a featured speaker. There were calls to victory ("in six to eight weeks"), diatribes against sex education, and no end of suggestions that the Nixon administration was in the way of selling us out in Vietnam. And just as the peace demonstrators have their more offensive, unwitting tagalongs, so—who else?—the National Socialist White People's party put in an appearance, marching alongside the paraders with a sign that read "Nixon Is a No-Win Swine." In view of all this, it was hard to imagine what Rev. McIntire could do for an encore, what attraction he might provide for his coming October 3 march that wouldn't prove anticlimactic. Well, now we know, and you've got to hand it to Rev. McIntire: Thursday it was announced that Vietnamese Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky planned to turn up as guest speaker.

So far as we can perceive, the Nixon administration does not appear entirely thrilled by this development. And we should not be too surprised if, between now and D-Day, Vice-President Ky's itinerary or his mission (or both) are somehow revised. That is, Rev. McIntire, who previously charged the administration with attempting to

"sabotage" his April rally, may come to look back on that episode as a mere fiddling with the locks that preceded the theft of the war plans. For Mr. Nixon has ample reason to discourage this bizarre appearance, and not just on grounds that Rev. McIntire plus Vice-President Ky plus whoever comes to counter-demonstrate is a combination more than a little likely to end up in another tear-gas bath. After all, it was the President who stressed the point that foreign policy is not made in the streets, and it is hard to see how his argument can be much helped by the presence of Vice-President Ky at Rev. McIntire's rally. It is also hard to see how Vice-President Ky's presence among this particular group could do much to fortify the faith of the wavering middle in the wisdom of our commitment to the government of South Vietnam. You could argue, of course, that one good turn deserves another, that what we are really witnessing is nothing more than the second step in a cultural exchange of vice-presidents. But think what you will of Mr. Agnew's recent foray abroad, nothing he did or said seems to us to have left this country deserving of such a visit for such a purpose. This, in other words, doesn't strike us as reciprocity at all, but more as a form of massive retaliation.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Marxist Victory in Chile

There is no point in trying to minimize the importance of what has happened in Chile. In a free election with an unusually high turnout the candidate whose campaign was organized by the Communists has won the most votes. He has done so without softpedaling the Marxist revolutionary program he hopes to carry out.

The result, unprecedented in the Americas and virtually without parallel anywhere, is a heavy blow at liberal democracy. It may mark the demise of the ailing Alliance for Progress, which was undertaken "to improve and strengthen democratic institutions."

Under Chile's Constitution, Sen. Salvador Allende could still be denied the presidency when the Congress meets Oct. 24 to choose between the two top finishers, for he failed to poll the absolute majority of the popular vote required for direct election. In present circumstances, that seems improbable. The Congress has set a precedent for electing the front-runner, and former President Jorge Alessandri, the runner-up, has said he would not accept election unless he got the largest number of popular votes.

Why did Dr. Allende finally finish first

in his fourth bid for the presidency? President Eduardo Frei's "revolution in liberty" has achieved solid results over six years but it could not satisfy the expectations it had aroused. Still, the polls indicated that Dr. Frei would have won an absolute majority, as in 1964, had he been eligible to run for re-election.

The architect of disaster for Dr. Frei's Christian Democrats was Radomiro Tomic, who tried at times to outflank Dr. Allende on the left and who seemed to be running against his own party's record in office. Dr. Tomic finished a bad third, an astonishing result for the candidate of a party that still has nearly twice the strength of any other single party in the Congress.

All the United States can do in this situation is to keep hands off, behave correctly and hope for the best. Dr. Allende is a Chilean, preferred by a plurality—though not a majority—of Chilean voters. The Monroe Doctrine has no relevance here and neither does the Inter-American Defense Treaty. Whatever troubles Chile may face would only be compounded by even the appearance of American interference.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 7, 1895

GRACOW—Several cases of cholera have occurred in Warsaw itself, while everything points to the ceaseless march of the disease westward. The existing regulations in Russia and Poland are proving insufficient, and the inhabitants are abandoning infected areas, and carrying contagion with them. Also from Constantinople, eighteen cases of cholera, involving nine deaths, have occurred at Broussa, at the foot of Mount Olympus.

Fifty Years Ago

September 7, 1920

NEW YORK—Babe Ruth celebrated his return to the game after an enforced absence, yesterday, by picking off a home-run in each game of a double-header against Boston, recording his 45th and 46th circuit swats of the season, thereby surpassing the former record of organized baseball. With the season far from ended, fans look to the slugging Behemoth to turn in a total for the year of not less than 50. What a performance!



Crucial Testing for U.S. Economy Is at Hand; N.Y. Securities Markets Are Active and Steady

Economic Indicators

By Thomas E. Mullancy

WEEKLY COMPARISONS			
	Aug. 30	Aug. 23	Aug. 30
Commodity index.....	110.5	110.3	111.0
*Currency in circ.....	\$54,674,000	\$54,762,000	\$51,481,000
*Total loans.....	\$21,338,000	\$21,128,000	\$78,724,000
Steel prod. (tons).....	2,438,000	2,494,000	2,838,000
Auto production.....	135,740	116,463	127,639
Daily oil prod. (bbls).....	9,880,900	9,672,000	9,288,000
Freight car loadings.....	533,532	548,890	580,143
*Elec Pow., kw-hr.....	31,614,000	32,612,000	30,887,000
Business failures.....		211	144

* Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

	July	Prior Month	1969
Employed	86,281,000	79,382,000	79,816,000
Unemployed	4,510,000	4,669,000	5,182,000
Industrial production	169.2	165.6	175.2
*Personal income	\$301,500,000	\$798,800,000	\$782,300,000
*Money supply	\$284,500,000	\$302,700,000	\$196,900,000
Consumer's Price Index	135.7	135.2	129.2
Construction contracts	130	188	176
		Prior Month	1969
Wholesale Inventories	\$97,800,000	\$97,000,000	\$82,500,000
Exports	\$3,776,000	\$3,695,700	\$5,213,000
Imports	\$3,260,000	\$3,268,700	\$3,187,500

*Not certified. Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity Index, based on 1957-58=100, and the consumers price index, based on 1957-58=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis has the adjusted index of 1957-58=100. Imports and exports, as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Bank. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (NYT)—Summer ended last week as far as the world of business is concerned, and now the crucial testing period for the nation's economy is at hand.

The advent of Labor Day, the traditional turning point of each year, finds many business men, government officials and private economists considerably more optimistic than they were just a few months ago, but they recognize that a large number of question marks still exist over the likely course of the economy, the unemployment trend, the status of inflation and the international situation.

There was some deflation of rising hopes last week in various economic statistics and business developments, although nothing significant enough to dampen the widespread optimism that began to take form during the last month.

Among the somewhat less cheerful developments were: the threat of an automobile strike against General Motors and Chrysler at mid-month following union rejection of the industry's initial 5 percent-a-year wage offer; the moderate reduction in the capital spending plans of American business; the 7 percent decline in auto sales during the final 10 days of August and the recent rather lackluster trend in general retail sales and construction activity.

August was essentially unchanged, edging up one-tenth of 1 percent to 5.1.

It is clear that the great euphoria that was generated in

August over industrial production, prices, new orders, monetary ease, housing, the auto negotiations, the stock market's buoyant behavior and the Middle East cease-fire will have to be validated. The good news might have been over-promising.

Nevertheless, evidence is accumulating that the worst of the economic slump and inflation is over. But economists and financial observers have been cautioning that it would be a mistake to be overly optimistic. In many areas there is still an environment of uncertainty.

The three major question marks that hold the key to the general business trend in the final months of 1970 are these:

1. Will the American consumer flushed with some \$16 billion of additional buying power, become more exuberant in his spending and reduce his unusually high 7 1/2 percent savings rate?
2. Will the monetary authorities continue to pursue this year's significantly easier money policy that will ultimately facilitate a reduction in the

prime lending rate? 3. Will a lengthy or industry-wide strike be averted in the auto industry? 4. What is the most optimistic view of the economy? All of these pivotal questions, of course, would have a profound effect on the course of the economy and the financial markets as the year draws to a close. At the moment, the best development that seems most likely is a cut in the prime rate for the 8 percent level sometime after mid-September.

The markets mirrored considerable uncertainty about the stock market, but the market was typically subdued pre-holiday trading, but stock and bond prices held the ground gained during August rather well. Optimism over the economic outlook, particularly the easing credit still remains strong in Wall Street.

This was evident in the burst of strength that the stock market, particularly, showed in the closing days of the week after earlier moderate weakness. The Dow Jones industrial stock average advanced more than 14 1/2 points on Thursday and Friday, erasing the early losses and posting a gain for the third week in a row. And bond prices stabilized.

The Dow index has had a strong advance—some 64 points—in its latest upswing since the appearance of encouraging economic statistics in the middle of August. And it has staged a recovery of more than 22 percent since reaching the year's low in the vicinity of 631 at the end of May.

There was a rather limited movement in the bond market last week. Prices eased as interest rates, which had been edging downward almost with-

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (NYT).—A majority of issues on the American Stock Exchange and on the Over-the-Counter market advanced last week in moderate trading.

Turnover was larger than expected as most analysts though activity would remain quiet with the approach of the Labor Day weekend.

Brokers attributed the strength in both markets last week to a belief by many investors that the economy was showing signs of recovery and that a reduction by banks in their minimum interest rates on business loans was a distinct possibility.

The better performance of the market was reflected in the

Turnover eased to 17,148,330 shares from 21,766,915 shares in the preceding week when volume was the largest for the week in many months.

The upswing in the Over-the-Counter market was not quite as large as on the Amex. There the National Quotation Bureau's

Among the stronger industrial counter issues this week, Recognition Equipment and Kelly Services each soared 5 points; Brinks advanced 3 3/4; Data General 3 3/4 and Tampack, Pacific Vegetable Oil and Dekalb 3 each. American Express rose 3 1/8. A majority of the bank stocks rose although most changes in this group were comparatively small.

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
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[illegible]

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales In \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net
Abbot 11/15/70	60	79	75 1/2	75 1/2	+ 1/2
Abbot 11/15/70	115	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	+ 1/2
Abbot 11/15/70	127	60	54 1/2	54 1/2	+ 1/2
Abbot 11/15/70	131	61	54 1/2	54 1/2	+ 1/2
Abbot 11/15/70	131	61	54 1/2	54 1/2	+ 1/2
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Abbot 11/15/70	131	61	54 1/2	54 1/2	+ 1/2

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales In \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net
Abbot 11/15/70	60	79	75 1/2	75 1/2	+ 1/2
Abbot 11/15/70	115	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	+ 1/2
Abbot 11/15/70	127	60	54 1/2	54 1/2	+ 1/2
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Abbot 11/15/70	131	61	54 1/2	54 1/2	+ 1/2
Abbot 11/15/70	131	61	54 1/2	54 1/2	+ 1/2
Abbot 11/15/70	131	61	54 1/2	54 1/2	+ 1/2

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A Year Ago—One Man With an Idea

TODAY— MORE THAN \$100 MILLION IN ASSETS

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This phenomenal growth is part of the dramatic rise of IIG. From a revolutionary concept in the mind of Jerome D. Hoffman, IIG has become one of the fastest growing financial companies in the world today. Offering two international funds, REFA and FOSS, Fund of the Seven Seas. Offering the first in a series of dynamic national investment companies in IIG Italy S.p.A. More than \$100 million in managed assets. Over 3,000 IIG Associates in 35 offices throughout the world. Six international training academies designed to graduate 5,000 skilled financial counsellors every year.

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Life Insurance Co. of N.Y.	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%	21%	22%	23%	24%	25%	26%	27%	28%	29%	30%	31%	32%	33%	34%	35%	36%	37%	38%	39%	40%	41%	42%	43%	44%	45%	46%	47%	48%	49%	50%	51%	52%	53%	54%	55%	56%	57%	58%	59%	60%	61%	62%	63%	64%	65%	66%	67%	68%	69%	70%	71%	72%	73%	74%	75%	76%	77%	78%	79%	80%	81%	82%	83%	84%	85%	86%	87%	88%	89%	90%	91%	92%	93%	94%	95%	96%	97%	98%	99%	100%

Price August 24, 1970: U.S. \$1.41.

Appreciation since January 1, 1968: 42%.

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N.Y. Bond Sales

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net change
10-year 100 100 100	+1/8
20-year 100 100 100	+1/8
30-year 100 100 100	+1/8
10-year 100 100 100	+1/8
20-year 100 100 100	+1/8
30-year 100 100 100	+1/8
10-year 100 100 100	+1/8
20-year 100 100 100	+1/8
30-year 100 100 100	+1/8
10-year 100 100 100	+1/8
20-year 100 100 100	+1/8
30-year 100 100 100	+1/8

Foreign Bonds

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net change
10-year 100 100 100	+1/8
20-year 100 100 100	+1/8
30-year 100 100 100	+1/8
10-year 100 100 100	+1/8
20-year 100 100 100	+1/8
30-year 100 100 100	+1/8
10-year 100 100 100	+1/8
20-year 100 100 100	+1/8
30-year 100 100 100	+1/8
10-year 100 100 100	+1/8
20-year 100 100 100	+1/8
30-year 100 100 100	+1/8

N.Y. Markets

(Continued from Page 9)

out interruption all summer, but it was not until the late summer that the market began to show signs of recovery. The volume of trading picked up as prices moved upward.

A total of 1,135 stocks ended in the plus column for the week, while 463 declined and 146 were unchanged. There were 16 new highs and 16 new lows for the week.

Almost half of the week's 693 million-share volume on the New York Stock Exchange came in the last two sessions.

Turnover the week before amounted to 78.5 million shares. All of the leading market averages rose for the week, though much more modestly than in the preceding two weeks.

The Dow-Jones Industrial stock average posted a net gain of 5.34, closing at 771.15, a new recovery high. The Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 0.97 to 62.83 and the Big Board's composite index was up 0.63 to 45.11.

A pair of speculative oil stocks—Occidental Petroleum and Matamoros—topped the advance list last week, with both gaining 1 1/2 points.

Occidental rose 3 3/4 to 30 5/8, fueled by a spectacular advance on Friday. The company said it had settled the issue of posted prices with the Libyan government and that its crude oil production from the concession in Libya has been restored as of Wednesday. Volume totaled 983,100 shares.

Matamoros posted 1 1/2 points to 58 3/8 on turnover of 512,300 shares. In the previous week it had gained 1 1/8 points. On Tuesday, the company announced an oil-well discovery offshore of Sumatra. Its tremendous gain was abetted greatly by short covering on the part of traders.

Telex rose 2 points to 14 1/2 on 718,200 shares changed hands. It benefited from the general recovery in glamour issues.

Texas Gulf Sulphur, No. 4 on the active list, added 1 5/8 to 15 3/8. Turnover was 668,800 shares.

Federal National Mortgage Association, better known as "Fanny May," bowed into the New York Stock Exchange on Monday. It closed at 51 3/8, after trading as high as 52.

New York Stock Exchange

Week Ended Sept. 5, 1970	High	Low	Close	Change
Dow Jones Industrial	771.15	765.15	771.15	+5.34
Standard & Poor's 500	62.83	62.15	62.83	+0.97
NYSE Composite	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE Midcap	38.15	37.50	38.15	+0.65
NYSE Smallcap	32.15	31.50	32.15	+0.65
NYSE Microcap	28.15	27.50	28.15	+0.65
NYSE Ultra-Microcap	24.15	23.50	24.15	+0.65
NYSE Mega	20.15	19.50	20.15	+0.65
NYSE Nano	16.15	15.50	16.15	+0.65
NYSE Pico	12.15	11.50	12.15	+0.65
NYSE Femto	8.15	7.50	8.15	+0.65
NYSE Atto	4.15	3.50	4.15	+0.65
NYSE Zepto	2.15	1.50	2.15	+0.65
NYSE Yocto	1.15	0.50	1.15	+0.65

Market Averages

Week Ended Sept. 5, 1970	High	Low	Close	Change
Dow Jones Industrial	771.15	765.15	771.15	+5.34
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NYSE Zepto	2.15	1.50	2.15	+0.65
NYSE Yocto	1.15	0.50	1.15	+0.65

Treasury Bills

MA	Asked	Wield
1.53	1.52	1.50
1.53	1.52	1.50
1.57	1.48	1.50
1.57	1.48	1.50
1.53	1.50	1.50
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American Stock Exchange

6.41	6.54	6.96
6.44	6.58	6.50
6.43	6.20	6.45
6.56	6.44	6.71
6.55	6.44	6.72
6.57	6.40	6.75
6.58	6.50	6.76
6.47	6.28	6.56
6.55	6.49	6.80
6.57	6.50	6.82
6.58	6.54	6.75
6.59	6.53	6.83
6.62	6.48	6.81
6.53	6.48	6.83
6.55	6.45	6.73
6.54	6.43	6.82
6.48	6.28	6.79
69.16	70.15	69.87
57.3	58.0	57.89

Week Ended Sept. 5, 1970
High
Low
Close
Change

10-year 100 100 100 +1/8
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Euro

(Continued from Page 5)
Japan's 90 million Deutsche mark, 5 1/2 percent issue came out at 99 3/4 with demand said to be high, and Imperial Chemical Industries confirmed that it is planning a 100 million DDM issue in the near future. Demand for these issues remains high and West German authorities 'have' apparently raised the ceiling on monthly

Bank Stock Quotations

Closing prices of the week's trading

Bank Stock Quotations

10-year 100 100 100	+1/8	10-year 100 100 100	+1/8
20-year 100 100 100	+1/8	20-year 100 100 100	+1/8
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Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 9)

Japan's 80 million deutsche mark 1 1/2 percent issue came out at 98 3/4 with demand said to be high and Imperial Chemical Industries confirmed that it is planning a 100 million DM issue in the near future. Demand for these issues remains high and West German authorities have apparently raised the ceiling on monthly new issue totals to almost 500 million DM.

Unexcelled Inc.'s final terms for the 10 3/4 percent issue said out at 98 3/4 with demand said to be high and Imperial Chemical Industries confirmed that it is planning a 100 million DM issue in the near future. Demand for these issues remains high and West German authorities have apparently raised the ceiling on monthly new issue totals to almost 500 million DM.

Bondholders are apparently balking at the logic of being told Unexcelled cannot pay the \$36 in interest per \$1,000 bond due Sept. 1, then told they can get \$100 in cash if they just return the bond, and perhaps another \$50 per bond in about six months if all goes well. The company has said it is in a liquidity crisis, which raised the question of where and why they were going to raise the extra \$86 immediate payment per bond instead of merely paying the coupon.

Showdown Approaches in the U.S. Auto Talks

By A. H. Raskin

NEW YORK (NYT)—There must have been times last week when Leonard Woodcock wondered whether the international executive board of the United Auto Workers did him a favor by naming him to head the union after Walter P. Reuther died in a plane crash four months ago.

Here he was working up to a Sept. 14 deadline in the first crucial test of his leadership—the negotiation of new wage agreements with the Big Three auto manufacturers—and not much on the table to encourage him that he could bring home a fair contract without a strike.

Mr. Woodcock has no eagerness to start his big-league record with a strike, but he is even less eager to recommend a settlement, then have it turned down by representatives of the rank and file. That never has happened to a proposed national agreement in the 35-year history of the auto union, even though it has been happening with increasing frequency in other unions.

Federal mediators report that rebellious members are upsetting one settlement in every eight endorsed by their union leaders. Militancy runs high in many UAW locals, but it usually finds expression in revolts over plant grievances rather than national issues. One of the Reuther qualities held in highest esteem by the auto companies was the persuasiveness and persistence he applied to winning ratification of the Big Three pacts he negotiated.

Mr. Woodcock, a man cast in the Reuther mold, is determined to keep that part of his mentor's tradition intact.

Showdown Near

What remains unclear with the showdown just eight days off is whether the new UAW chief will have anything he considers good enough to recommend. Here are some of the elements he will be judged on: Is he willing to make a deal, whether to strike or settle?

The "you owe us" argument: Three years ago to surrender the automatic cost-of-living escalator it had had since 1948. Instead of getting more money whenever consumer prices rose, the auto workers accepted a 15-cent ceiling on the adjustments to hourly pay the companies would have to make over the life of the agreement.

The difference between what they did get and what they would have gotten under the old formula now stands at 26 cents an hour. The union insists its members are entitled to all of that as catch-up, independent of new money for 1970 and beyond. The companies do not see it that way.

Cranking up the escalator: The union wants the cap taken off the escalator so that all future increases in living costs will be matched by automatic wage increases. The companies want the limit kept at 8 cents or 2 percent of the present 4-hourly average wage—in the second and third year of the new deal. Obviously, there would be no great harm in this issue if either side took seriously the Nixon administration's assurances that it is getting inflation under control. The union, embarrassed by the big bite higher prices took out of its members' pay envelopes last time around, has made such a major talking point of full protection now that it may have trouble restraining on this issue. But few observers believe that.

Federal National Mortgage Association, better known as "Fanny May," bowed into the New York Stock Exchange on Monday. It closed at 51 3/8, after trading as high as 52.

Swiss Consumer Index

BERN, Sept. 6 (Reuters)—The Swiss consumer price index rose 4 percent last month compared with August last year, the Department of Industry, Business and Trade has reported. The index was 0.4 percent above the July level.

Investments in Japan

TOKYO, Sept. 6 (Reuters)—Foreign investors bought \$63.7 million worth of Japanese shares last month and sold shares valued at \$43.3 million, producing a net investment of \$19.9 million according to the Finance Ministry.

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Woodcock, UAW's New Chief, Faces Big Test; Union Militancy Runs High

anything short of a strike would induce management to reopen the flood gates of an unlimited cost-of-living guarantee.

How much new money? The companies opened up with all offer of 7 1/2 percent more in wages the first year and 3 percent more in each of the next two. That meant 30 cents at the start for the average UAW member, plus 12 cents extra in 1971 and again in 1972. But the union insisted that only 5 cents of the first installment could be considered new money and dismissed the whole package as a "hiccup." Wage settlements in construction and other industries have been running at an annual rate of better than 15 percent, but the pattern in manufacturing is under 8 percent.

The "30 and out" demand: The union, responding to intense membership pressure, has given high priority to a provision under which workers could retire on a pension of \$500 a month after 30 years on the job, no matter what their age. The companies have come a good distance toward meeting this demand by offering the \$500 with a 60-age floor.

The union has put Ford on the back burner in these negotiations. It has served notice that its strike target—if it does strike—will be either General Motors or Chrysler and maybe both. Walking out at GM would mean putting 375,000 workers on the street, even after allowance for those who would be exempted from the strike call because their plants make parts vital to Ford and Chrysler. A strike at Chrysler, financially weakest of the Big Three, would make 120,000 idle.

The numbers are important as determinants of how long

IOS Will Be Supervised By a Board of Trustees

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuters)—An international board of trustees will be set up to supervise the activities of Investors Overseas Services, it was announced yesterday.

Harold Lever, a former Labor government paymaster-general, said the trustees would ensure that all funds under management by the IOS group would be invested in the interests of the public concerned.

The Geneva-based investment group ran into trouble earlier this year following rumors it was short of cash, and its founder, Bernard Cornfeld, was forced to give up the chairmanship of the firm.

Mr. Cornfeld called off a proxy battle to get himself reinstated at the head of the group and was asked instead to rejoin the board in a key managerial role.

Mr. Lever was invited to advise the company on steps to restore public confidence in its affairs. The decision to set up trustees was taken Friday after he met London lawyers and a representative group of the IOS board.

A spokesman for the company said the board, which is being formed, would be composed of outstanding public figures and would have a fiduciary responsibility to ensure that the funds acted at all times in the best interests of fund investors.

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PEANUTS

BEETLE BAILEY

MISS PEACH

BUZZ SAWYER

WIZARD OF ID

REX MORGAN M.D.

POGO

RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE

BRIDGE —By Alan Truscott

The 1971 world team championship for the Bermuda Bowl will be played in Taiwan, and for the first time there will be two teams representing North America.

One will be the Dallas Aces. The other will be determined by a playoff in New York this month involving the four teams with the best records in major national team championships during the past year.

The youngest contenders are the winners of the Spingold Cup, a team led by Steve Altman of New York. Altman and team member Peter Weichsel are 27 years old; Joel Stuart and Tom Smith are in their early 30s, and David Strasberg is the old man of the team at 42. The diagramed deal contributed to their victory in that event.

Weichsel as North opened one club, a strong bid showing at least 16 high-card points. East made an overall of one spade. South bid one no-trump, then went to game after North's raise showed a balanced hand. South knew he had useful intermediate cards; in particular, the spade ten was probably worth a trick once East had overcalled in that suit.

The spade nine was led. South ducked in dummy and captured the jack with the ace. He led the diamond ten. West took his ace and led his remaining spade to knock out dummy's king.

The declarer cashed two

more diamond tricks, played the ace and another heart. East played well by putting up his king and leading his last heart to get rid of the lead.

South won the heart return in dummy with the jack, and cashed dummy's remaining diamond winner to reach this position:

NORTH
♠ 6
♥ 8
♦ K85
♣ K85

WEST
♠ —
♥ —
♦ —
♣ J874

EAST
♠ Q8
♥ —
♦ —
♣ A9

SOUTH
♠ 104
♥ Q
♦ 10
♣ —

A heart six was led from dummy, and when East discarded the club queen, South knew that East's last cards were the queen-eight of spades and a club. He led the club ten to the king with confidence.

If West had held the ace, the king would have won the trick. As it was, East had to surrender a trick to South's spade ten—the golden card that had justified the game bid in the first place.

NORTH
♠ K6
♥ A103
♦ QJ7
♣ K85

WEST (D)
♠ 95
♥ 54
♦ A53
♣ J87432

EAST
♠ QJ872
♥ K109
♦ 842
♣ A9

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

West North East South
Pass 1♣ 1♠ 1NT
Pass 2NT Pass 3NT
Pass Pass

West led the spade nine.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

SABRE SHODS
WALRUS STABLET
BALLETS PENSIVE
ALVIN AGORA VOW
CLAN BYRON BITE
KING BASIN FREER
DIETER DEPLORES
ALSO GATEIN
BULGARIA TEXAS
ALBERT PLEIER NIB
RUCS SPANS BITE
ALIA YEEENS EELER
MATUREN TENSING
FISHERS TRAVENT
SERIES LEVITE

DENNIS THE MENACE

BOOKS

GOD IS AN ENGLISHMAN
By R. F. Deiderfeld. Simon & Schuster. 687 pp. \$7.95

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

If you've had enough of parties and sand and mountains, of people and dogs and demonstrations... if you'd like to forget about traffic and packing and the end of summer, find yourself a hammock or an armchair and read "God is an Englishman," the fifth and newest of R. F. Deiderfeld's odd but charming epic historical novels. It's a book to get lost in on a long weekend. It creates a world utterly removed from the present. It's cheerful without being Pollyannaish, sentimental without being too thick, and sufficiently moving to dampen one's eyes without blurring the print on the page. It's long and elaborate, because Deiderfeld is never shy about writing a scene, not even when he has revealed its outcome in advance, yet almost every scene is written imaginatively enough to justify its presence. In sum, "God is an Englishman" is unabashed fiction, so cheerfully unconcerned with the recent history of the novel-so self-indulgently old-fashioned—that it seems almost an innovation, a two-day lollipop resting proudly in a gallery of abstract sculpture.

It is built out of clichés as huge and familiar as the blocks of Stonehenge. A Secret Treasure provides Our Hero with the chance to gamble on a Grand Scheme. While laying the foundation for his scheme, our hero meets and marries an Industrialist's Daughter who is fleeing an Arranged Marriage and who is Disowned at once for fleeing. Our hero's grand scheme succeeds; hero and wife prosper and multiply. Scheme follows, hero and wife are threatened by Another Woman and a Great Disaster. Will they come through? They will. There will always be an England.

The people of the book seem to have stepped from a waxworks museum featuring characters of the 19th-century English novel. In addition to hero, heroine, and other woman, there are Aged Parent, Scheming Housekeeper, Diligent Uprights, Raskish Gambler, Upright Bookkeeper, Godly Purseman, Scottish Sharper, and even Charles Dickens himself (Deiderfeld's hero, clearly), glimpsed against the background of an actual historical event that Dickens was actually involved in (the Staplehurst railway disaster of 1865) and which serves as the novel's major crisis.

But Deiderfeld knows very well what he is doing with. And like an indulgent uncle sitting down to tell a bedtime story for the hundredth time, he seems to know we know he knows. Tell us about England, Deiderfeld. Tell us about Adam Swann, how he found the necklace of rubies while serving with

Best Seller

The New York Times

This analysis is based on reg. obtained from more than 125 stores in 94 communities of the U.S. The figures in the 11 hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

FICTION

1 Love Story, Regal 1
2 The Crystal Cave, Stew- 2
3 Great Lion & God, 3
4 The French Lieutenant's 4
5 The Secret Woman, Holt 5
6 Calico Palace, Bantam 6
7 The Day After Tomorrow 7
8 The Lord of the Rings 8
9 The Lord of the Rings 9
10 The Lord of the Rings 10

GENERAL

1 Everything You Always 1
2 Wanted to Know About 2
3 Sex, Stender 3
4 The Sensuous Woman, 4
5 Zeldi, Milford 5
6 Ball Four, Bantam & 6
7 The Great Gatsby, 7
8 The Great Gatsby, 8
9 The Great Gatsby, 9
10 The Great Gatsby, 10

CROSSWORD —By Will We

ACROSS

1 Erstwhile popular music
6 Skril and dance
10 Luma, for one
14 Military halting place
15 Old Chinese treaty port
16 Market purchase
17 Shoe-factory worker
18 Unmarried women
20 Fencing moves
22 Word in gas ads
23 Comforts
24 Leading
25 Hesitate
27 Cooking direction
28 Musical instruments
29 Place for certain combs
30 Small bit
34 Emptyness
35 Musical sounds
36 Old name for Tokyo
37 Something to clean up

DOWN

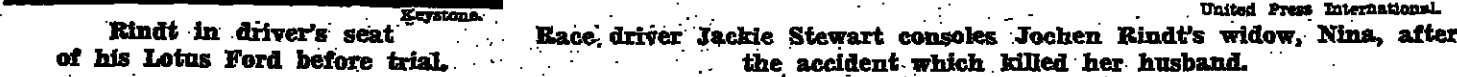
38 Did garden chores
40 Shouts out
42 Teacher
44 Granger of films
45 Beetles
48 Salt-water fish
49 In (behind) in paying)
50 Deirdre's burdens
52 Married men
54 Aisleward
56 Nurse god
57 Podium
58 Witch of
59 Normally five to the foot
60 Being in Bordeaux
61 Pauses, in music note

DOWN

1 France's neighbor, Abbe
2 State, in Saint-Etienne
3 Unmarried men
4 Manage
5 Reads
6 Fisherman's tries
7 Elec. units
8 Item at a laun

9 Briefs
10 Watchwords
11 City on the Allegheny
12 Coated iron
13 Sprinkled
18 Sir Walter was one
21 Weight of India
24 Economized
25 Kind of rubber
26 Rose's beloved
27 Simon tes
28 State holders
31 Bride and groom
32 Kind of talk
33 Flower
35 "Here comes
38 Sifts
40 Obstacle
41 Forest of W.W. note
43 Catfish with a charge
44 On one's side
45 Wooden shoe
46 Belief
47 He has an army
48 Sheriff's army
50 Begin to wake u
51 Hit the
53 Sailboat
55 Bursars Abbe

سكنا است لار



Could Win Drivers' Title Posthumously

into the car, neglecting to kiss his wife, who was in the pits ready to clock his run. This is unusual among drivers, who consider such acts of omission bad luck.

Third Major Fatality

MONZA, Italy, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—Jochen Rindt, a 32-year-old big-name world Grand Prix driver, is said to die on the track this year.

On June 2, Bruce McLaren, 32-year-old New Zealander, was killed when his McLaren M6B racer blew up at 180 m.p.h. on the Goodwood circuit in southern England.

On June 21, Piers Courage, 28, a top British contender for world championship honors, was killed in his race at Mallory Park, Leicestershire, when he crashed into the 23d lap of the Dutch motor race grand prix in Zandvoort, the Netherlands.

Shortly after Courage's death, Rindt was quoted as saying, "It certainly makes you think of giving up. But you keep going. Motor-racing is such a professional job today that you devote most of your time to it and lose touch with the normal world."

"You can get so completely involved in it that you wouldn't know what to do if you stopped. Some people just can't get out."

"I want to quit before that happens to me, but racing doesn't pay off if you quit at the top," he said.

Murphy's 66s

Take Lead In Hartford

**Coody Cards a 63,
But Trails by Six**

By Lincoln A. Werden

WETHERSFIELD, Conn., Sept. 17 (UPI)—Bob Murphy was busy both watching and playing spectacular golf yesterday, scoring a second-round 66 in the \$100,000 Greater Hartford Open tournament at the former National Amateur champion brought his 36-hole aggregate to 132 at the Wetherfield Country Club Course.

"I was really busy watching the Florida Golf," said the Florida professional, who tied Arnold Palmer for second place recently at the Professional Golfers As-

association championship. Coody was Murphy's pairing mate and had eight birdies and 10 pars for a

The 63 gave Condy a total of \$8, which was 12 strokes better than his opening 75 over the scorecard. The 63 was about as good as it gets around here. The abundance of rounds under par, the townsmen favorite, Jimmy Grant, lifted him the gallery with a 64 that left him only one back of Murphurph's two runs at 133.

Grant knows the course better than anyone else in the field. For he has been playing here since he was 7 years old. The 29-year-old Weathersfield compiled an extraordinary record as an amateur during the pre-1900 period before joining the pros in November, 1907. He was the runner-up in the 1908 U.S. Open. In 1914 and was named to the 1916 Ryder Cup team after winning

the Connecticut Open and Amateur, the New England Amateur and the Rhode Island Open.

Don Blas was two strokes behind Murphy with a 66 yesterday for a 144, eight under par. Sam Diego Opened the 1967 season with a 68, one stroke behind Paul Moran of Millbrook, N.Y., who were in a four-man opening round tie with the four runners-up, who all dropped back to 138. Jim Colbert's 66-72 put him in 138.

Second-Round Leaders

Bob Murphy	66-66-132
Sam Diego	68-66-134
Don Blas	68-66-134
Paul Moran	67-67-134
Butt Maxwell	67-67-134
Sam Watson	67-67-134
Les Carls	67-67-134
Charles Green	67-67-134
Paul Hanes	70-68-138
Paul Hanes	70-68-138
W. M. Sikes	70-68-138
Tommy Davis	70-68-138
Paul Moran	70-68-138
Robert Jones	70-68-138
Tommy Davis	70-68-138
Pete Brown	70-68-138
Charles Green	70-68-138
Chuck Courtney	70-68-138
Charles Schuler	70-68-138
Charles Schuler	70-68-138
Sammy Hunsack	70-68-138
Jim Edgar	70-68-138

Pittsburgh 4, Philadelphia 3.
Cincinnati 5, San Diego 5.
Los Angeles 4, Houston 3.

[illegible]

